Official Transcript of Proceedings

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Development of Proposed Rule to Amend

Training and Experience Criteria in 10 CFR Part 35 for Recognition of Specialty

Board Certifications

Docket Number: (not applicable)

Location: Rockville, Maryland

Date: Tuesday, May 20, 2003

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC MEETING / ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION
5	+ + + +
6	DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED RULE TO AMEND
7	TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE CRITERIA IN 10 CFR PART 35
8	FOR
9	RECOGNITION OF SPECIALTY BOARD CERTIFICATIONS
10	+ + + +
11	TUESDAY,
12	MAY 20, 2003
13	+ + + +
14	The Meeting commenced at 8:30 a.m., in
15	Room 01F16, One White Flint North, 11545 Rockville
16	Pike, Rockville, Maryland, Roger W. Broseus,
17	Rulemaking Project Manager, presiding.
18	PRESENT:
19	ROGER W. BROSEUS NRC/NMSS/IMNS
20	HOWARD DICKSON American Board of Health
21	Physics
22	RICHARD FEIJKA Special Board on Nuclear
23	Pharmacy, Board of
24	Pharmaceutical Specialties
25	WILLIAM HENDEE American Board of Radiology

PRESENT (Continued): PATRICIA K. HOLAHAN NRC/NMSS/Deputy Director, IMNS ALAN MAUER American Board of Nuclear Medicine ARMANDO RAMIREZ American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine GARY SAYED American Board of Science in Nuclear Medicine WILLIAM VAN DECKER Certification Board of Nuclear Cardiology KENNETH VANEK American Board of Medical Physics ALSO PRESENT: LYNNE A. FAIROBENT American College of Radiology WILLIAM R. UFFELMAN Society of Nuclear Medicine JAMES M. HEVEZI Cancer Therapy and Research Center			2
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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(8:36 a.m.)
3	MR. BROSEUS: There are a couple of
4	people, Kathy Pryor and Dr. Van Decker, who haven't
5	arrived yet, but we need to proceed so we can stay
6	as close as we can to the schedule this morning.
7	Patricia Holahan, the Deputy Director of
8	our Division of Industrial Medical Nuclear Safety,
9	is going to welcome us this morning.
10	MS. HOLAHAN: Well, welcome. I trust
11	that I've walked around and met everybody
12	personally. I don't think I met you, but
13	MR. HENDEE: I'm Bill Hendee from the
14	American Board of Radiology.
15	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah. But we're really
16	glad you could be here, and we think it's going to
17	be good to get your insights directly on the
18	proposed rule as we develop it.
19	The purpose of the meeting is to
20	obviously get early involvement of the stakeholders,
21	i.e., the boards, to provide input on the proposed
22	rulemaking to change the training and experience
23	requirements for recognition and certifications of
24	specialty boards under 10 CFR, Part 35.

And as background, the ACMUI originally

identified the problem in the Commission briefing last February of 2002, and Part 35 was published in April of 2002, retaining Subpart J to allow the boards sufficient time or us to develop a rule to allow the boards for recognition to develop new options.

The ACMUI spent considerable time, and I believe they met with all of you as part of their subcommittee on developing recommendations to develop new criteria during the summer and the fall of 2002, and the staff is now moving forward on the proposed rule based on Commission direction in the SRM, and the SRM was issued February 12th, 2003, and they approved Option 3, which was basically the ACMUI recommendations.

The exception was that the rule would have to -- the rule would allow boards to be recognized on the Web site, and also there was an issue with the preceptor statement. They felt that they wanted the preceptor statement as it was written in the original Part 35.

So the focus of the meeting, again, is on the T&E criteria and recognition of the boards, and we encourage participation from all of you so the staff may benefit from the knowledge of the

1 boards in developing a sound and effective rule. 2 Similarly, we had public meetings last 3 year on the guidance, and they were well received, 4 and Alan was there, and I think Dr. Van Decker was 5 there, but it resulted in significant changes in the licensing guidance. 6 7 So anyway, I thank you all for your participation and your effort. So we're looking 8 forward to having informed opinions, and I'll turn 9 10 it over to Roger now. 11 MR. BROSEUS: Thank you, Trish. 12 I plan to go around the table and let everybody introduce themselves, but I'm going to 13 14 hold off for a couple of minutes to see if a couple 15 of stragglers come in. Let me introduce myself. 16 17 I work in the Rulemaking and Guidance Broseus. I am the project manager for this 18 19 rulemaking. I've been at the NRC for it will be 20 21 three years on Memorial Day, ha-ha, and before that 22 I had a long career working in the biomedical field as a health physicist, 28 years at the National 23 24 Institutes of Health, and I supported our Radiation

Safety Committee, amongst many other activities in

1 Radiation Safety Branch there. 2 So I'm quite familiar with many of the 3 issues that come up, but I want to also thank you 4 all for being here because some of you came from 5 quite some distance, and I appreciate -- are you not picking me up properly? Okay. 6 7 I want to thank you all for taking the time to come and cover a couple of administrative 8 items, too. We have public meeting feedback forms 9 over on the table here, along with some other 10 11 handouts. Members of the public who are here today 12 are welcome to fill these out and send them back in if you wish. 13 14 We would like to have members of the 15 public sign in. We have a meeting attendance sheet over on the side, and we'll keep one up here 16 17 someplace, and the handouts, as I said. I think we'll just go ahead and go 18 19 around the table now. I've introduced myself. You know Trish. 20 21 Sandy Wastler. Go ahead, Sandy. 22 Introduce yourself and we'll just move around. MS. WASTLER: All right. I'm Sandra 23 24 Wastler. I'm Chief of the Rulemaking and Guidance

Branch, Section A, and unlike Trish and Roger, I've

1	been in this position six months; been with the
2	agency for 28 years; got a broad spectrum of
3	background from reactors, uranium recovery, but this
4	is a new era for me as far as being involved in the
5	health field.
6	So I want to again extend a welcome to
7	everyone, and thank you for coming.
8	MR. RAMIREZ: I'm Armando Ramirez from
9	the American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine.
10	MR. BROSEUS: We need to make sure
11	everybody has their button down so that the red
12	shows so that we pick you up for the transcriptions.
13	MR. RAMIREZ: Thank you.
14	Armando Ramirez for the American
15	Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine.
16	MR. BROSEUS: Could you also excuse
17	me for interrupting you could you also tell us
18	where you're from and a little bit about yourself so
19	that we'll have a little more context?
20	MR. RAMIREZ: Our specialty board is
21	headquartered in Chicago, and we're a small board,
22	but nevertheless our members are interested in
23	maintaining its recognition by the NRC.
24	Thank you.
25	MR. SAYED: I'm Gary Sayed from the

1 American Board of Science in Nuclear Medicine. 2 the Dean of the College of Health Sciences and 3 professor of radiology at Drew UCLA Medical School 4 in Los Angeles. I'm Alan Mauer here 5 MR. MAUER: representing the American Board of Nuclear Medicine. 6 7 I was here a year ago as President of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. So I have been involved with the 8 NRC in reviewing the new Part 35 now for almost two 9 10 years, both from the regulations and the T&E 11 portion, but I'm here primarily representing the 12 board as a member of the board today. I'm Director of Nuclear Medicine at 13 14 Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia. 15 I'm Bill Hendee. I'm here MR. HENDEE: representing the American Board of Radiology for 16 17 which I serve as president for a two-year term at the current time. I'm also Senior Associate Dean 18 and Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School 19 of Biomedical Sciences at the Medical College of 20 Wisconsin in Milwaukee, and all of the radiation 21 22 safety responsibilities fall under my jurisdiction 23 there, and they have. I'm a member of the American Board of 24 25 Health Physics and all those other things that you

1	all know so well.
2	MR. FEIJKA: I'm Rich Feijka. I
3	represent the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties,
4	and currently serve as the chair of the Nuclear
5	Pharmacy Specialty Council within the BPS.
6	I'm a practicing nuclear pharmacist. I
7	work down the street at NIH and have been there for
8	22 years. I'm familiar with Roger because we work
9	together, and NIH, and I'm here to provide direction
10	and input from the nuclear pharmacy group.
11	MR. VANEK: My name is Ken Vanek. I'm
12	representing the American Board of Medical Physics
13	and also as a previous chair of the American College
14	of Medical Physics. I'm here for them, too.
15	I'm currently the Associate Chairman of
16	the Department of Radiation Oncology at the Medical
17	University of South Carolina.
18	MR. BROSEUS: I'd also like to recognize
19	the members of the working group who are doing this.
20	Sally Merchant is in the back. She's
21	with the Office of Enforcement.
22	Susan Shedakel (phonetic) raise your
23	hand so everybody can see you, Susan. You're short
24	is from OGC.
25	David Walter is here from Alahama He

1 is also a member of the working group representing 2 agreement state interests. 3 There are a couple of people who aren't 4 here at the meeting right now. John Zabkos 5 (phonetic) from our Office of State and Tribal Programs. Betty Golden and Beth St. Mary represent 6 7 some of our administrative and Information Office 8 people. A couple of administrative things. 9 Because of the security here, sometimes you hit a 10 11 couple of walls coming in, but I have been told by 12 our security people that we will be able to circulate here on the ground floor. So there's a 13 14 little snack bar next door called the NUREG Cafe, 15 appropriately named. (Laughter.) 16 17 MR. BROSEUS: And men's and ladies' rooms are right out here also. There's a cafeteria 18 19 on the other end of the building which I'm told you 20 can go to when we break at the end of the meeting 21 today. 22 Sandy, you have a couple of comments that you want to make a our facilitator. 23 24 MS. WASTLER: Right. Roger has asked 25 that I help facilitate the meeting today. So I just

12 wanted to run through a couple of ground rules just to make this as effective and efficient as we can and make the most of the time that we have this morning. Obviously the first thing that we want to do is start on time and stop on time. So we want to try to keep to the agenda. Obviously keep to the purpose of the meeting, as has been discussed by both Roger and Dr. Holahan. And with regard to the open discussions that will start at 9:45 and at 10:50 today, we want to try to provide everybody an opportunity to have a

-- you know, provide their input because we're very interested in what you have to say, but we also have to balance that against the time that we have available.

There will be additional opportunities, as you all know, to comment during the proposed rule stage, and at the end of the meeting we do have an opportunity for audience or public comments that will happen around 11:30.

And as has been noted, we have a transcriber here. So if you could, you know, try to make sure that you have your speakers on, and if you can, say your name before you launch into your

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comments. It makes it easier for the transcriber in the long run.

And I'd just say that if you, you know, as we open the discussions, if you have a question or want to make a comment, you can just sit something, you know, your name tent, on end, and we'll try to -- I will try to call folks as you've done that. I make my best effort to do that.

But we want to give everybody an opportunity to provide comment to us, but we also understand that there's other meetings today. ACMUI is going on starting at one o'clock. So it's really imperative, I think, that we try to keep to the schedule and make the best use of our time.

So thank you.

MR. BROSEUS: I'd like to proceed with the presentation to give you all some background before we launch into discussion, but before I do that, I want to reemphasize what Trish and Sandy have said, and that is that we're here to get your input early on in this proposed rulemaking. My ears are wide open, and I'm dedicated to having this come out to be the best possible rule, making sure stakeholder interests are balanced, and so on.

I've learned, by the way, at the NRC

1 that as an internal stakeholder the things don't 2 always come out the way I want them to be, but we're 3 going to try to make the best rule possible. 4 Let's go on to the next slide, please. 5 I'm going to go through and redefine the problem here a little bit. Trish touched on this, 6 7 but I think that it's useful for people to know what the history is on this. 8 Part 35 is scheduled for publication in 9 the spring of 2002 as a major revision of the 10 11 medical licensing rule. This is the rule that the 12 NRC exercises its licensing authority over the use of byproduct materials in medicine. 13 14 In February of 2002, ACMUI identified 15 before the Commission in a briefing a problem, and that is that the specialty boards, who certify 16 17 authorized users, radiation safety officers, authorize nuclear physicists, authorize medical 18 physicists -- did I say it twice? -- nuclear 19 20 pharmacists and medical physicists, okay, many or 21 most of them wouldn't meet what was in the rule. 22 And so this concern and some other 23 concerns, but primarily this concern, led to the 24 reinsertion into Part 35 of Subpart J and which

boards continued to be recognized in the rule.

1 Next slide, please. 2 MS. HOLAHAN: Copies are being made for all of the people around the table or around the 3 4 room of the slides. 5 MR. BROSEUS: Sorry not to have those this morning. I was kind of putting things together 6 7 at the last minute here. So subpart J was retained in the 8 rule effective through October 24, 2004. 9 The Commission also directed staff to 10 11 work with ACMUI to come up with a solution to the 12 ACMUI put together a subcommittee and problem. 13 developed proposed rule text and other material to 14 solve the problem, and this material was presented 15 to the Commission in a SECY paper last year in the fall with three options. 16 17 And the three options, the first one I would call a non-option. That was to leave things 18 19 in the status quo, and of course, that continued the 20 obvious problems we see. 21 The second one was options developed by 22 ACMUI which included some proposed rule text to set 23 forth criteria for recognition of boards and some 24 other matters.

The third option that went to the

Commission was essentially the second option, with the addition by staff of recommending that recognized boards be listed on NRC's Web site rather than explicitly in a rule.

Now, this had several advantages. One of them was you don't have to change the rule every time you list the board.

The Commission accepted the third option and communicated in a staff requirements memo, SRM, SRM-02-0194, which we have on the slide, and that's where we're at today. We're working with the SRM, the direction to staff, to develop a proposed rule.

The SRM -- next slide, please -- the SRM directed the staff to modify T&E requirements, training and experience requirements, in a proposed rule based on ACMUI's recommendations.

As I mentioned a moment ago, the SRM also said we should list boards on a Web site, not in the rule. Also, direction to the staff: keep the preceptor statement as written in the current rule, but clarify it to indicate that the attestation in the preceptor statement was not an attestation of clinical competency, but required that this attestation be sufficient to demonstrate that a candidate for RSO, AU, whatever had

sufficient knowledge to fulfill the duties for the position for which the certification was sought.

Now, some of these clarifying statements that I just mentioned and other matters, the staff approach to this is not to put them into rule text, but to have them in supplementary information, which will be published with a proposed and final rule.

When a rule is published, there's sort of what I call a preamble, which gives some background on the rule, and so on, but there's also the discussion of the rationale for the rule, and many times discussion of how a rule will be implemented. And this is where we expect to see the clarifications about the preceptor statement, in the supplementary information that accompanies the rule.

Next slide, please.

Some of the key points in the SRM were to require a clear regulatory determination that all boards meet the criteria that is the criteria set forth in the rule; that we should provide implementing procedures for addition to or removal of boards from our list; and if a board is to be delisted, taken off the list, the staff is to examine certain things to figure out, you know, why somebody should or shouldn't be on the list. Okay?

But one of the directions to the 1 2 Commission is not to inspect the boards, but to do 3 such things as monitor trends in medical events and 4 see if there's an association between a board 5 certification process or whatever and maybe a root cause for a medical event. 6 7 We're going to talk a little bit more about the implementation later, but this is one of 8 the areas where we're especially interested in 9 10 testing your input on the implementation procedures 11 for listing and de-listing boards. 12 Next slide, please. We're now drafting a proposed rule, and 13 14 the approach of the working group is to use the 15 recommendations of ACMUI in Attachment 2 to the SECY This is the options paper that went forward 16 17 to the Commission, and there is a copy of this available. Most of you probably have this already. 18 19 It looks like this. I don't think it's particularly useful 20 21 to dig it out right now and go through it and read

it, but in this Attachment 2 has some rationale of ACMUI for where the proposed rule should go, along with some draft rule text.

The Commission and -- I'm sorry -- ACMUI

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indicated that they felt that this draft rule test that used should serve as a starting point, but the working group was looking very closely at the rule text and incorporating as much as possible, making changes as appropriate.

In the staff's evaluation, we're finding a need for some wording changes. We've also identified a potential need for a change in the recommendation of ACMUI.

In some of the recommendations in what I'll call the alternate pathway, I'm going to use some terminology today to kind of make things -- how shall I say? -- to categorize the two types of training and experience requirements.

We have board certifications, and then what's in the existing rule now that's not the board's certification pathway, which I will for convenience sake term the alternate pathway.

ACMUI made some recommendations in the rule text for changes in the text in the alternate pathway, and the staff is looking at that pathway, too, the recommendations of ACMUI and the language that's there, and we have some suggestions for changes to ACMUI's recommendations in that area also.

One of the things ACMUI recommended in their discussion at the beginning of Attachment 2 and was reflected in their rule text was inclusion of what I would call some experiential requirements for various classes of authorizations in radiation safety officers and so on.

The idea is that when a person is coming on board as an RSO or medical physicist or

The idea is that when a person is coming on board as an RSO or medical physicist or whatever, they should have some training and experience in the modalities that a particular licensee would be using, and an example of where this comes in is in 35.390, in their recommendations.

And later on when you're looking at this and 390 in particular, this is their last paragraph, little D in parentheses, and when we get into writing the proposed rule, which we're working on now, our numbering system will be somewhat different from what ACMUI had, but I'd like to make sure you're aware that when we are plowing through the proposed rule, we're trying to be sure to reflect the intent of ACMUI in what we're writing.

Next slide, please.

ACMUI in their recommendations, and I'll call it in the alternate pathway, in Sections 490

1 and 690, added what I'll call a residency board as 2 an approving entity. It's the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. 3 This is added 4 to the list of approving entities for recognition of 5 residency training programs. We are looking in the working group to 6 7 establish a basis for adding that board. We need to have a basis, we feel, which we would probably put 8 in our supplementary information for that. 9 So if there are any of the board members 10 11 that are here that are aware of an appropriate basis 12 for listing or not listing, that might be a topic of discussion today. 13 14 MR. HENDEE: Well, can I just interrupt 15 for one moment? 16 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. 17 MR. HENDEE: Just a point of clarification. 18 19 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. 20 An organization or entity MR. HENDEE: 21 that approves the residency program is not 22 necessarily the same as a board that certifies individuals in the practice of a specialty. Are you 23 24 making a distinction here? 25 You can come back to this if you want.

1 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, let's hold the 2 question until we get into the discussion. 3 MR. HENDEE: Okay. 4 MR. BROSEUS: Okay. Thanks. 5 Next slide, please. There are a couple of additions that the 6 7 staff was thinking about for the proposed rule, adding to what ACMUI had proposed. I shouldn't say 8 an addition on the first one. 9 The first one we're 10 talking about the preceptor statement. 11 The SRM required a preceptor statement 12 for both pathways. They also said, "Don't rewrite the preceptor statement." It should be retained as 13 14 is in the rule. 15 The approach we are taking as staff members in drafting the proposed rule is to take the 16 17 existing preceptor statement for what I will call the alternate pathway and using that for the pathway 18 for board certification. 19 We can't use it literally because there's some back references or cross-20 21 references and inappropriate references in the 22 existing preceptor statement for the alternate 23 pathway that don't quite fit, but we're keeping largely the language and the intent. 24

The other point in terms of I would call

1	this in addition to the ACMUI text is adding call it
2	an "or" to the board certification pathway. Loosely
3	termed, I see ACMUI's recommendations as
4	substituting an academic plus experience as the
5	basis for board certification.
6	I'm generalizing to simplify for a
7	moment.
8	The current rule says if a board meets
9	the training and experience requirements in Part 35,
10	and there's a whole list of those, 700 hours of
11	training and so on; it's essentially what we're
12	calling today for the sake of simplicity the
13	alternate pathway.
14	If a board meets those, that's the basis
15	for approving certification being recognized.
16	ACMUI's recommendation did not include that pathway.
17	One board is recognized now based on
18	that pathway. It's the cardiology board.
19	Secondly, staff feels that if that
20	pathway is appropriate now, it should be retained as
21	a mechanism by which a board can be recognized.
22	That isn't to exclude what I'll call the academic
23	pathway. Okay? It's an "or" built into the board's
24	certification.
25	Okay. So that's staff thinking, and I

1 see your hand raising already, and maybe we can save 2 for discussion unless you have something you feel --3 MR. MAUER: Well, one of my purposes --MR. BROSEUS: Alan Mauer. 4 5 MR. MAUER: Yeah, this is Alan Mauer. I'm sorry. 6 7 In some of the documents it has been said that only one board has been recognized as 8 9 having met the requirements. One of my purposes of attending today is to try and get some clarification 10 11 because there was a lot of confusion at the American 12 Board of Nuclear Medicine Office. We have a letter to Dr. Van Heardon, who 13 14 was Chairman of the board in July 2001, from John 15 Hickey when the American board had written and was trying to clarify whether the ABNM would get the 16 17 dean status. This letter from Mr. Hickey does say 18 that the American Board of Nuclear Medicine does 19 20 meet the requirements, and it says, "After Part 35 21 is issued in final form, we plan to list on our Web 22 site the boards which have been recognized. 23 include ABNM on that list." 24 There seems to have been somehow lists 25 dropped off the radar screen, and now that you're

1	mentioning it, I was going to bring I'm not sure
2	when it's appropriate, but as a part of today's
3	meeting, I would like to get clarification to take
4	back to the board.
5	MR. BROSEUS: I don't think we're going
6	to be able to clarify it in the meeting today.
7	That's a surprise to me. I wasn't aware of it, but
8	I'm sure that we can take this back as staff and
9	examine this.
10	MR. MAUER: Because there's a lot of
11	confusion at our board right now. We have a letter
12	from Mr. Hickey saying that we do meet the
13	requirements, but everything that I've been reading
14	and I just hear you saying is that there's only one.
15	So I'd like
16	MR. BROSEUS: I'll take that back after
17	our meeting.
18	MR. MAUER: to get that clarified.
19	MR. BROSEUS: Trish is alert to it
20	already.
21	MR. MAUER: yeah.
22	MR. BROSEUS: And we'll have to look at
23	it, but it's not something we can resolve today.
24	That's for sure.
25	MR. MAUER: Okay, and I'll show you a

copy of that.

MR. BROSEUS: Thank you.

If we could move on, so a major point here in this slide is that the staff feels that we need to retain, and we put in I'll call it an "or," the possibility that a board can be recognized or certification recognized if they meet the existing T&E requirements in the alternate pathway.

Next slide, please.

I'm getting into detail now. As we were going through ACMUI's recommended rule text, we found some additions and subtractions, and I'll call them at the wording level. One of them is in the training and experience requirements for radiation safety officers and 35.350.

Staff has added in in the board's certification pathway radiation dosimetry that was missing from -- I would say it wasn't included. It wasn't one of the criteria that ACMUI included in their wording.

Likewise they had dropped radiation dosimetry in 35.50(b)(1)(i)(E). I just love this, you know. I'm still partly from the other side, and we have one, two, three, four levels down in the paragraph numbering system. I used to admire people

1 from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who could 2 cite these things from memory. It just awed me in a certain way that only Dilbert could appreciate. 3 4 But the point here is in the alternate 5 pathway the wording of ACMUI dropped radiation dosimetry as one of the training and experience 6 7 elements, and staff feels that that's an essential area of knowledge for a health physicist, and so we 8 plugged it in also into the draft text that we're 9 working for the board certification pathway. 10 11 Also, in the alternate pathway, ACMUI 12 did not include the phrase I have here on the slide, "permanent issue by a Commission master materials 13 license." This is if a radiation safety officer is 14 15 listed on this sort of license a pathway for recognition of a RSO if they go on to another 16 17 facility, and I don't think it was ACMUI's intent to 18 drop this pathway. We'll be talking with ACMUI, by the way, 19 20 about these things, too. So the staff is keeping 21 that phrase that was, I think, inadvertently dropped 22 by ACMUI. 23 Next slide, please. 24 Going to the next slide, we are looking 25 at the terminology in 35.51, and this is for

certification of medical physicists. The text of ACMUI had radiation oncology physics as an area of training. Some staff members feel that medical physics is a more general term and, therefore, may be more appropriate for use in rule language.

"oncology physics" seems to be tied somewhat to the language that certain boards use, but others don't. And so our feeling is that "medical physics" may be a more appropriate way of characterizing the training that's required for one to practice in this particular area and become an authorized medical physicist.

In 35.390, again, we're way down to the detail level now. In one of the sub-sub-subparagraphs, ACMUI is talking about the types of administrations of byproduct materials, IV or orally, and they use the terminology "therapeutic quantities."

Thirty-five, three, ninety is talking about in its rule administrations for which a written directive is required, and staff feels that quantities for which a written directive is required is better terminology than therapeutic quantities.

Therapeutic quantities actually we feel narrows the

1 focus too much at least by implication using therapy 2 because there are other types of use than therapy 3 under 35.390. 4 Next slide, please. 5 We're fine tuning language again. recommended using "performing quality control 6 7 procedures" rather than "calibrate" in various parts of the rule when describing the T&E, the training 8 and experience, that an authorized user should have. 9 ACMUI specified changing "calibrate" to "performing 10 11 quality control procedures" in some sections and 12 paragraphs, but not in others. 13 Staff agrees that this more general term 14 is appropriate because it's more encompassing and we 15 feel that ACMUI made a good recommendation, but for parallelism it should also be incorporated into uses 16 17 under 35.392 and 394. Next slide, please. 18 19 Continuing with fine tuning of the language, in 35.490, ACMUI's language was talking 20 21 about training experience in inventorying sources, 22 and the word "running" was dropped, and staff feels 23 that "running" should be retained as more 24 meaningful.

Here we're talking about brachytherapy

sources and an annual inventory. It's probably not enough, and typically inventories are done on a periodic basis. We feel that a running inventory implies a continuous running inventory of sources and accountability of sources so that running should be retained in the rule.

Next slide, please.

That sort of covers the major and the minor or wording issues in rule text. Now we're going into the more general area of implementation, and by implementation we mean in this particular context we write into the rule criteria that boards must meet to be recognized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, but how does that happen? How does he get listed on the Web site? How does the staff look at the criteria?

If there's a reason to de-list the board, how does that happen?

Okay. So we have an outline of implementation process that we in the working group have developed, and, again, if you have comments on this and we have time set aside in the discussion, I would appreciate your feedback.

The thinking we have is the board would submit an application of some sort, maybe a form of

the check-off list, to the NRC. Staff evaluates that, compares it to requirements in the rule, and if needed, consult with the Advisory Committee on Medical Use of Isotopes during a process of listing a board.

The working group feels there's also a

The working group feels there's also a need of some sort to maintain this list, and at the very least, boards should notify the NRC or the agreement state that recognized them if they have changes in their requirements for certification.

I'm going to reflect back just for a moment on the direction of the SRM, and that was that the NRC would not be expected to inspect boards.

The de-listing process, removal of a board, how do we accomplish that? The SRM said to staff, "Monitor medical events. If problems develop, look for root causes if one of them is related to" -- they didn't say root causes. I'm interpreting that, but you know, look for the reasons.

And if it's tied to the certification process or some inadequacy therein -- Bill, thank you. Next slide. I'm talking ahead of the slides here. We're on de-listing now.

Look at medical events. Okay?

Also, changes in board requirements. If a board changes its processes or its requirements, such as they no longer meet the criteria in the rule, their certifications logically should no longer be recognized.

We want to add one point here just to flag it, and David will probably move his head up in anticipation on this. That is that the current rule says boards recognized by the NRC or in an agreement state, and the staff doesn't intend to change that. And so when we're looking at the rule and so on, we need to realize that agreement states will also be involved in the process.

In the process, one of the things that we're looking at is listing on the NRC's Web site a little bit more information than just a board is recognized. For example, what agreement state recognized the board; the length of time for which a board certification is valid.

As a certified health physicist, my certification is good for four years. The training and experience requirements in Part 35 include a recency of training, which is seven years, and so when someone is evaluating the training and

2.0

1 experience of a person, looking at the board 2 certification, certification should be current, and 3 having that information available would hopefully be 4 helpful to people. 5 Continuing on with the process for delisting -- next slide, please -- the de-listing 6 7 process, obviously we'd have NRC staff identifying a 8 potential problem. Interact with the boards to give 9 them an opportunity to respond to findings by staff of some inadequacy on the board's certification 10 process. NRC staff would then evaluate the 11 12 response. Consult with ACMUI about the problems 13 14 identified by the staff, and if a decision is made 15 to de-list a board, to notify the Commission of this finding and notify the board of the NRC's 16 17 determination. Next slide, please. 18 I've covered the major points that I 19 20 wanted to get at with regard to rule text, as well 21 as with regard to implementation, but let's look at 22 where we go next. 23 We are now writing the proposed rule, 24 and we're getting your early input at this point to

make this as good as possible. After we finish the

1 proposed rule, this will be distributed to agreement 2 states for a 30-day comment period, which we 3 anticipate being in June. These comments will come back. 4 5 review and prepare the final proposed rule. go forward to the Commission in late July. 6 7 Commission makes a decision. They send down probably another SRM with maybe some direction to 8 the staff like we received for preparing the 9 10 proposed rule. 11 Then we will make any changes the 12 Commission requires and publish the proposed rule in the Federal Register. And it will be there for a 13 14 75-day comment period. You all get a chance to 15 comment again, as well as everybody else in the 16 public. 17 After the end of the comment period, the staff will analyze the comments, reconcile them, put 18 19 them into -- make adjustments as appropriate in the 20 final rule, and we'll go forward with publishing a final rule, and our goal is to have that final rule 21 22 in place before Subpart J expires in October of 23 2004. 24 In terms of getting input at this stage

now, the staff needs to get input quickly.

1	decide you want to make an additional comments after
2	this meeting and I'm addressing this especially
3	to members of the boards that are represented
4	here please get this back to us by May 30th
5	because we've got a really tight time schedule. You
6	can appreciate that, but it's important that we get
7	this rule out so that it's in place to solve the
8	problem.
9	Okay. That concludes my slides. I want
10	to thank the person back in the booth for taking
11	care of the slides, and we can turn those off.
12	Thank you.
13	MS. WASTLER: I would point out, first
14	of all, that with regards to the comments and the
15	time frame, you know, should you have additional
16	comments, we would encourage you to send them by E-
17	mail to us. At this particular stage, it is, I
18	think, more efficient, and we don't need to be quite
19	as formal as in the proposed rule.
20	So we can get you
21	MR. BROSEUS: If you have a comment,
22	send it to me, rwb@nrc.gov.
23	MS. WASTLER: That's rwb@nrc.gov.
24	MR. BROSEUS: Roger W. Broseus.
25	MS. WASTLER: All right. With that

we're actually a little ahead of schedule. going to open it up. I think Roger has got the discussions broken up into two parts, talking this morning until about 10:30 before break on the SRM, criteria for recognition, especially the didactic training and experience, and talk about implementation later, but we'll kind of go through and see how things develop. With that, Mr. Mauer. MR. MAUER: I had a question. Roger, in your review towards the end there when you were talking about the de-listing process, you mentioned about what's often referred to in medicine as maintenance of competency or the recentness of training. Were you indicating that you would expect the boards to reevaluate the board certified candidates in terms of maintaining some form of recertification process? MR. BROSEUS: No. MR. MAUER: Or you actually will have the boards recertify on a regular --This is a responsibility MR. BROSEUS: that rests with licensees basically to make sure that their radiation safety officer, authorized

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1 users, whoever have training that is recent. 2 a more pervasive thing. That's not a burden on 3 boards, as I read it. 4 MS. HOLAHAN: And you asked about the recentness of the board certification. 5 I don't think we're going to ask the boards to recertify 6 7 unless something is changed. 8 MR. BROSEUS: I'd like to keep any implementation issues for later in the discussion if 9 The first topic we have for participant 10 11 discussion is Option 3, list boards on our Web site. 12 I don't see a need for a lot of discussion on this because it's sort of dictated in SRM, and I think 13 14 the staff feels pretty strongly that that's an 15 appropriate one. A lot of people, I feel, in the public 16 17 also think it's a good idea to list them on the Web site, but are there any comments or questions or 18 19 issues with regard to listing boards on the Web site 20 rather than rule text? 21 MS. WASTLER: Dr. Hendee? 22 The response of the MR. HENDEE: 23 American Board of Radiology to that specific issue 24 is we're fine with that. If the NRC believes that 25 that's the best way to let people know that you

1 recognize these boards as default pathways, we're 2 very comfortable with that. We would support that, putting them on the Web site rather than building 3 4 them into the rule itself. 5 That's not why I had my card up. MR. BROSEUS: Why do you have your card 6 7 up? That would be fine. 8 MS. WASTLER: I want to discuss -- I want 9 MR. HENDEE: 10 to give some clarity on exactly what does it take for a board to be considered a default pathway to 11 12 recognition of any of the categories, radiation safety officer, authorized user, authorized medical 13 14 physicist, authorized nuclear pharmacist because I 15 can't tell from reading this rule. 16 MR. BROSEUS: Okay. 17 MR. HENDEE: Are you saying that for a board to be recognized by the NRC as default pathway 18 the individuals who are certified by that board must 19 20 receive and you must have some documentation that 21 they received all of the training, that they meet 22 all of the requirements that you list in the 23 alternate pathway for boards to be recognized? 24 I'm talking about the ones that are In other words, for the American Board 25 listed here.

1 of Radiology, let's just take radiation safety 2 officer. For the American Board of Radiology in its certification process, to be recognized as a default 3 4 pathway to radiation safety, does that mean that we 5 have to show that the board has to require candidates coming into the board process to meet all 6 7 of the requirements that you have listed down here as an alternate specialty board recognition: 8 years of experience in health physics, a Bachelor's 9 degree or a graduate degree, a written statement? 10 11 And does it also mean the they have to 12 have an educational program that consists of 200 hours of didactic training? 13 14 So I'm trying to understand --15 To make it a short and MR. BROSEUS: sweet answer I think that gets at is that part 16 17 wouldn't change actually. It's a continuation of a board -- this is staff thinking now, okay? -- that 18 19 would still exist, that is, that a board would meet 20 the existing criteria on the alternate pathway, all 21 of those that are listed. 22 We're not changing that, except with some minor wording changes that ACMUI has 23 24 introduced. So there would be two things that a

board could do to have its certification recognized.

1 One would be to meet the criteria that 2 ACMUI has developed, and I'll loosely term that substituting academics and other training and 3 4 experience for the long list in the alternate 5 pathway, or the board could do what's in the rule 6 now. 7 So the staff thinking is to preserve what's there now, but allow a board also to do the 8 9 other pathway, which ACMUI has developed. Now, we're not really changing anything in that 10 11 particular "or" pathway. Is that getting at your --12 Well, we're getting there. MR. HENDEE: MR. BROSEUS: Or are you asking how the 13 14 NRC would evaluate today the training and 15 experiential requirements for an RSO in that 16 alternate pathway? 17 MR. HENDEE: It's any of -- I mean, I just chose the RSO. We could talk about any of the 18 19 other categories. I guess my fundamental guestion is this. 20 21 If, in fact, for a board to be recognized as a 22 default pathway by the NRC, that board has to demonstrate that it meets all of the requirements 23 24 that are otherwise listed here for candidates to be

recognized in these categories. Then what's the

1 point of having the default pathway as a mechanism? 2 It's perfunctory. It becomes relatively meaningless because --3 4 MR. BROSEUS: Well, the advantage is 5 that an individual, who may want to be board certified anyway, can get his or her certification 6 7 by that pathway. They don't have to submit an application to the NRC to review training and 8 9 experience, et cetera, and then the board certification serves to establish the credentials of 10 11 that individual. 12 Trish, did you have something you wanted to add? 13 14 MR. HENDEE: Yeah, I'm not done with 15 this issue, but go ahead. MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah, I think I understand 16 17 your question, and it's asking is there anything different in the alternate pathway versus the board 18 19 pathway, and that was one of the things that ACMUI 20 recognized last year at their meeting. 21 They said they didn't want to 22 marginalize the boards, and the thinking is that 23 they put in the boards to be recognized assuming 24 that you could meet the intent of the alternate 25 pathway, but you don't have to have specific hours.

1	But you have to cover all of the things that are
2	listed in the alternate pathway.
3	MR. HENDEE: So to apply to be
4	recognized as a default pathway, what does the
5	American Board of Radiology or any of the other
6	boards have to submit to the NRC to get that
7	recognition?
8	MR. BROSEUS: Today?
9	MR. HENDEE: Well, I mean whenever the
10	rule becomes effective. You'll have boards applying
11	to be recognized in the default pathway.
12	MR. BROSEUS: Oh, that's what we want to
13	talk about in the implementation discussion. Right
14	now I'd like to concentrate on
15	MR. HENDEE: Okay.
16	MR. BROSEUS: what are the criteria
17	and so on.
18	MR. HENDEE: Okay.
19	MR. BROSEUS: Well, actually I think
20	there are two questions going on simultaneously.
21	Part of it is the process. How do you get
22	recognized? And the other one was how does it get
23	measured.
24	I really think how does it get measured
25	is later. We set forth criteria, and you know,

we're working with ACMUI's recommendations, and if
we look at ACMUI's recommendations in the Attachment
2, it's certified by a specialty board. It requires
all diplomates to hold a Bachelor's degree, to have
five or more years of professional experience.
There's about four criteria there.

And this is substituting for all of the other things that are in the rule now. And ACMUI and I think board representatives in the past felt that that was a desirable alternative, and so the staff's task to them would be to say, you know, "Collect the information from the boards and measure it against that particular set of criteria that ACMUI has developed.

MR. HENDEE: Okay. Now, if a board does not satisfy these requirements exactly, then it would be the expectation of the NRC that to be recognized as a default pathway, the board would have to change its admission criteria to board certification if it wanted its board certification process recognized as the default pathway.

In other words, the NRC would require the board to change after years and years of experience of the board establishing criteria for what it considers to be assurance that its

1	diplomates in practice safely and effectively, but
2	in spite of that ACMUI and the NRC would want the
3	board to change its admissions criteria in order to
4	be recognized as a default pathway for
5	acknowledgement as a radiation safety officer
6	authorized user, authorized nuclear pharmacy.
7	Is that what you're saying?
8	MR. BROSEUS: I don't think that if a
9	board's certification process didn't meet the rule -
10	- they'd almost have to. Otherwise how could they
11	be recognized by the NRC or an agreement state.
12	However, the word I've got is that the
13	expectation is that most boards will be able to meet
14	what ACMUI has written in their draft and their
15	recommendations, and so I don't see it as a real
16	issue from what I understand.
17	MS. HOLAHAN: Looking at the B pathway,
18	you have to hold a Bachelor's or graduate degree
19	from an accredited college. I'm looking at 35.50.
20	MR. HENDEE: Yeah, me, too.
21	MS. HOLAHAN: Have five or more years of
22	professional experience in health physics; provide a
23	written statement, preceptor statement.
24	MR. HENDEE: Okay. Can we just stop
25	with that one because that's a good example? That's

1 a good example. 2 The American Board of Radiology has 3 certified physicists since 1947. Many of those 4 physicists serve as radiation safety officers, a lot 5 of them. There are probably more physicists certified by the Board of Radiology to serve as 6 7 radiation safety officers in the clinical environment than are certified by all of the other 8 boards put together in the clinical environment. 9 10 The Board of Radiology does not meet 11 this requirement. It does not require five years of 12 experience prior to board certification. Therefore, in spite of 47, 53, 56 years of experience, we would 13 14 have to change our admission criteria in order to 15 meet the five years of experience. Our requirement is a graduate degree and 16 17 three years of experience, and we give credit for the graduate degree up to one year, but that doesn't 18 19 constitute five years of experience as you've defined it. 20 21 So that's a good example of where we're 22 in discordance. 23 MS. HOLAHAN: Okay.

that we would have to change and actually require

And I'm hearing you say

MR. HENDEE:

24

1 additional experience prior to board certification 2 for our diplomates to be acknowledged as radiation 3 safety officers according to your criteria; is that 4 correct? 5 MS. HOLAHAN: Well, you say you have three years, and the rule actually allows for 6 7 graduate training to be submitted for two years, and you indicated that there's only one year given. 8 9 Unless you can change your requirement for graduate 10 training to be giving two years of credit, you 11 probably have to change your --12 MR. HENDEE: You don't think that's overly prescriptive? 13 This is just 14 There are other examples. 15 an example. Please understand I'm not just picking 16 on this one point. 17 MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah. MR. HENDEE: You don't think you're 18 19 being overly prescriptive here in setting up the --20 in ACMUI and NRC setting up themselves as the -- in 21 a position where you're forcing the boards to 22 actually change their eligibility requirement in 23 order to meet your requirement? Don't you think 24 that's a bit overly prescriptive? MS. HOLAHAN: Well, I understood that 25

1	the ACMUI met with all of the boards. The
2	subcommittee met with all of the boards last summer.
3	MR. HENDEE: We did. We discussed this
4	issue then.
5	MS. HOLAHAN: Oh, did you? Okay. So I
6	can't answer that.
7	MR. HENDEE: Perhaps we can discuss that
8	this afternoon.
9	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
10	MR. BROSEUS: You're going to bring this
11	up with ACMUI, right?
12	MR. HENDEE: I am.
13	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay. That's good.
14	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. So
15	MR. HENDEE: I'll take my card down. I
16	have a lot of other issues, but we'll stay on this
17	issue for a while.
18	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. So I think let's
19	keep it with ACMUI also.
20	MR. HENDEE: Yes.
21	MR. VANEK: Ken Vanek.
22	I'm going to pick up a little bit with
23	what Dr. Hendee was saying here because I guess
24	perhaps because of some comments and so on that were
25	made on the original rulemaking thing that the

1	number of hours specifically versus just topics
2	now, Trish, you mentioned that number of hours
3	wouldn't necessarily be descriptive within the
4	board, but I'm reading another message through some
5	of this documentation that they feel that the board
6	should at least meet these number of hours of
7	instruction.
8	So is that the intent here?
9	MR. BROSEUS: Are you talking about what
10	I have loosely termed the alternate pathway?
11	MR. VANEK: That's correct.
12	MR. BROSEUS: No. A board could be
13	certified, have its certification recognized using
14	other criteria, and those are the criteria where
15	here and he was addressing those; Dr. Hendee was
16	and that would be for health physicist, hold a
17	Bachelor's degree, et cetera, et cetera, and there
18	are the other areas, medical physics, nuclear
19	pharmacist, and so on. Have alternate criteria set
20	up also.
21	It doesn't have those 700 hours of
22	training and so on as a way of a board being
23	recognized.
24	MR. VANEK: Okay. Because, I mean, I go
25	back historically as well as to what we've

historically been doing because the board process itself being the fact you have to have a certain amount of training and experience, but then the board process itself of actually going through having a general written examination part, then having your specialty examination part, then having an oral examination part. Whereas alternate pathways, you can sit into a special course and just pay your tuition and get your certificate that said, "I have X number of hours of experience and, therefore, I am now qualified." You know, there's a whole big difference between those two pathways. Just because you sat in a course doesn't mean that you have actually been examined by peers, et cetera, and have been found to have a basic level of knowledge. MR. BROSEUS: Well, I think that particular pathway you're talking about was examined and evaluated during the rulemaking process, and it's there. It's on the books. That's not part of what we're changing now. We're just looking at the board certification. Okay. So in order for a MR. VANEK:

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1	board to then get approval, then again going back to
2	the guidelines that the NRC is going to look at to
3	say, "Okay. Well, this is what we're going to
4	approve," then are we just talking then about what
5	your initial comment was, just the fact that these
6	topics have been covered in a training program, and
7	that they have been examined over these topics?
8	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes, for the board
9	certification pathway because we're assuming that
10	you cover all of the individual things in your five
11	years of experience because that's what's here.
12	MR. VANEK: So we just really need to
13	say that during the examination process that we have
14	actually examining over these areas?
15	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
16	MR. VANEK: Okay.
16 17	MR. VANEK: Okay. MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's
17	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's
17 18	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's something that should be part of the supplementary
17 18 19	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's something that should be part of the supplementary information?
17 18 19 20	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's something that should be part of the supplementary information? MR. VANEK: Well, I do. It's just sort
17 18 19 20 21	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's something that should be part of the supplementary information? MR. VANEK: Well, I do. It's just sort of like
17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think that's something that should be part of the supplementary information? MR. VANEK: Well, I do. It's just sort of like MR. BROSEUS: You know, you get into an

1 MR. VANEK: Well, but we give our 2 examinees, you know, "This is what you're going to 3 be examined over. These are topics you're going to 4 be examined over." So I mean that's not really 5 saying you're telling them what the questions are. You're saying you're going to be 6 7 examined over these particular areas. So I don't think that that's anything that would be proprietary 8 9 from that point. 10 Now, and it's a little bit different, 11 I mean, if I was going to be an RSO for a too. 12 broad scope license, I think I would have to have a certain amount of extra training and experience 13 14 compared to just a little nuclear community hospital 15 with nuclear medicine, but --16 MR. BROSEUS: But there's another part 17 of this that gets to the issue you're raising, which is, as I understand it, in the alternate pathway, 18 19 but the potential is there in the board 20 certification pathway. Does the person really have 21 the knowledge and the experience that's needed? 22 And that's an awfully hard thing to 23 measure, but an additional step the Commission has 24 taken is to say, "We require a preceptor statement

that says this person has got what it takes."

1 MS. HOLAHAN: In radiation safety only. 2 The Commission has focused on radiation safety. 3 They're not focused on clinical competency. MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, right. 4 5 Alan. This question of 6 MR. MAUER: Yes. 7 competency and the preceptor statement is one that has been discussed on and off and people have 8 struggled with. Certainly the boards which have 9 10 very rigid criteria, usually the places that provide 11 training, undergo examination through a review 12 process, there are formal examinations. The boards go through very expensive evaluation of their own 13 14 training programs and how they evaluate the 15 candidates and require an examination. On the other hand, the alternate pathway 16 17 just says you have to have experience and training. There is no examination process. 18 There is no 19 measure of competency. So I think, on the one hand, the boards 20 21 are holding themselves to sort of a higher standard 22 in many ways, and the alternate pathway basically 23 just says all you have to do is have had some 24 experience and training, but there's really no 25 examination.

1 We're dancing around this question about 2 an examination process and what's going to be required for the boards. 3 The NRC seems to have not 4 wanted to get into the examination area, but the 5 question of competency keep coming up. How do you demonstrate? I think we 6 7 really need some guidance and some definition of how both the boards and the alternate pathways will 8 9 demonstrate competency because the preceptor statement as it now appears on the Web site and is 10 11 worded says this person is competent. 12 And I think the boards know how to go about examining for competency. We have 13 14 examinations, and we actually test people. 15 alternate pathway doesn't have a way to measure 16 competency. 17 So if you're going to establish criteria at the board, I would like a much better definition 18 19 of how you establish competency, both for the boards 20 and for the alternate pathway, but certainly if we 21 were going to talk about how the boards get 22 approval, we need some definition of what is meant 23 by competency. 24 I mean the boards do it in many more

ways than the alternate pathway, but if you're going

1 competency in particularly radiation safety, I guess 2 what I'm struggling with is -- and it goes back to the preceptor statement -- the preceptor is going to 3 4 have to say this person is competent. By what 5 criteria are they going to demonstrate competency? And how are you going to tell the boards to do that? 6 7 MR. BROSEUS: Dr. Sayed. If I may follow up, if I'm 8 MR. SAYED: 9 understanding Alan correctly here, you're expecting the board to verify competency, which they do by the 10 11 process of examination, and you're expecting the 12 boards to meet the criteria that you've outlined under the alternate path, but you're not holding 13 14 people who qualify under the alternate path to the 15 same standard you're expecting the boards to live up 16 to. 17 The candidates who become RSO through the board certification process would meet all of 18 19 the requirements, plus take the exam and verify 20 their competencies. Whereas those who qualify 21 through the alternate path would take the curriculum 22 as outlined and no exam, no verification of competency. Yet they're qualified as RSOs? 23 24 MS. HOLAHAN: There is a verification of

Somebody has to sign the precept

competency.

1 statement. 2 So you have a definition for MR. SAYED: 3 the or a way to benchmark competency here. 4 MR. HENDEE: I really want to get in on 5 this discussion pretty soon here. MS. HOLAHAN: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. 6 7 Hendee and then we'll come to Ken. Fine. And I want to come 8 MR. HENDEE: back also to this issue of qualifications that has 9 10 been raised. 11 But the issue of competency is a very 12 The Board of Radiology has debated important one. 13 whether or not it's possible through any process 14 other than one-on-one supervision of an individual 15 in the practice setting, whether he is a technical person or a clinical person, to really attest to 16 17 And we have concluded that the board competence. examination does not test competence. 18 I will speak to this at the ACMUI 19 20 meeting this afternoon. We believe that specialty -21 - I'm probably going to be in conflict with my 22 colleagues here -- but the Board of Radiology 23 believes that specialty boards evaluate education, 24 training, experience, and mastery of a body of

knowledge and its potential applications in a

clinical setting. That's what the board process measures.

evaluate the competence or diligence of individuals in conducting technical or medical procedures. We evaluate whether they have the body of knowledge to be competent, but we don't observe the individual on a day-by-day basis practicing his or her specialty and, therefore, we can't really test or evaluate competency in that definition of the word.

So I think my recommendation to you is that you should not be addressing the issue of competence either in your rulemaking unless somehow you have a way to test it. You can require a lot of things here, and I think what you do require is exactly what the board process evaluates, but I don't think you require competence because I don't think you have a way to measure it any more than the boards do.

MR. BROSEUS: Dr. Vanek.

MR. VANEK: Ken Vanek.

I'm glad that was clarified because
that's one of the things that I was going to ask
about true competency versus examining a basic level
of knowledge, having the experience and meeting a

baseline.

But both the American Association of
Medical Physicists, the American College of Medical
Physicists, and even the American College of
Radiology have all had this talking for quite some
time, and we have now all agreed that the definition
of a qualified medical physicist is a board
certified medical physicist because of the absence
of anything else to be able to define a certain
baseline of knowledge, training and experience.

And many of the states who are now starting to license medical physicists, which is a different issue, but the ones who are do look at board certification as their baseline, and to try to establish, for lack of a better word, competency for meeting that baseline without any examination process, like I said, it only means that somebody attended courses.

And that is why I think those three organizations have recognized the board process as the defining thing of being a qualified medical physicist.

MR. BROSEUS: Let me come back to the direction that we have from the Commission about the preceptor statement. It says, "Require sufficient

1 attestation to demonstrate the candidate has 2 knowledge to fulfill the duties of the position for 3 which the certification is sought." 4 And that's what we are going forward 5 with. It's not competency. It's knowledge, and that seems to be what the critical issue that you 6 7 have. Did I miss something? 8 9 I agree with you, and I MR. HENDEE: 10 know that you have taken it out of the attestation 11 statement just as you just declared, but there are 12 other places in this document in which you do talk about evaluation of competence, and it includes the 13 14 board certification default pathway and alternate 15 pathway. So I would just recommend that you go 16 17 through this document and where the issue of competence comes up you think about changing the 18 wording so that you don't put yourself in the 19 position of measuring something that we all agree 20 21 really is very difficult to measure. 22 And you substituted wording 23 appropriately in the attestation statement. 24 substitute it in other parts of the document

similarly.

1 MR. BROSEUS: And you hit on something 2 that's really important for me as leading the working group. We're doing our very best to get 3 4 this right and have the right words in. 5 MR. HENDEE: I know. The problem is I'm human 6 MR. BROSEUS: 7 and I'm working with humans, and so if you see something where we didn't hit it, let us know, and 8 9 that opportunity will be there during the proposed 10 rule process. 11 Okay. Let me see what we had here on 12 the agenda and where we are. MR. HENDEE: I don't want to lose -- can 13 14 we just come back to one issue? I need 15 clarification now because here's what I hear you 16 saying. 17 I hear you saying that if a board tests candidates in areas that are listed here, then that 18 board could be considered the default pathway 19 20 without any statement as to the number of hours of 21 experience or training that the candidate would have 22 to have coming into that board exam. 23 As long as the board is testing the 24 candidates for their knowledge of these areas, you 25 would accept that as meeting the conditions for

1	default pathway. Is that what you're saying?
2	MS. HOLAHAN: That's right.
3	MR. BROSEUS: I really didn't add in
4	hours or anything. It's just what it says here, and
5	the working group hasn't changed that. We've done
6	some fine tuning on words that I talked about
7	earlier today, but the basis is here.
8	Trish, I'm sorry.
9	MS. HOLAHAN: And I believe in some
10	previous discussion we said that in the statement of
11	considerations we can make that clear.
12	MR. HENDEE: Yes.
13	MS. HOLAHAN: The differentiation.
14	MR. HENDEE: Yeah, yeah. That's a great
15	help.
16	MS. HOLAHAN: Dr. Van Decker?
17	MR. VAN DECKER: Yeah, I apologize for
18	being a little late here this morning. The train
19	from Philly doesn't run as quickly as I'd like.
20	MR. BROSEUS: Excuse me for not
21	recognizing you when you came in.
22	MR. VAN DECKER: That's okay.
23	I'm going to need some clarification. I
24	guess I'm hearing some of this conversation. You
25	know, I've actually been somewhat amused that in the

last year and a half some of this has heated up in this discussion when this process has really gone on for seven years now, and the initial five and a half years when I was at the table there was much less of this type of a discussion going on.

But I guess my question when we're talking about this default pathway and number of hours and boards, the initial thought process that had gone through a lot of consensus building was that there should be some level playing field body of knowledge across a broad body of practitioners that we all believed was core essence to understanding radiation safety and going on with appropriate use of ionizing radiation.

And some of the early concerns had been that boards being deemed boards in the rule, what that meant compared to people who were in alternate pathways or other boards. Were they fulfilling the same criteria and was there an equivalent body of knowledge or at least some gross equivalent body of knowledge that was being tested?

And that was the attempt that was coming out of all of that. I think that clarification-wise the alternate pathway was something that had been left in there even after this redo because it's my

1 understanding that on a legal basis you have to be 2 able to allow people an ability to go through radiation safety training, board certified or not. 3 4 But I guess my last question was if the 5 boards now are able to regenerate as the years go by their own core for what it takes to sit for the 6 7 board, then there's no longer this same idea of, you know, what is it across all of these different 8 9 things that a certain core knowledge base that's 10 going on, although they're on different ways to some 11 degree. 12 And I'm just trying to get a hint of whether that was what this last piece of the 13 14 conversation was heading towards. 15 MR. HENDEE: Could you just reframe? Ι 16 lost track of the question. 17 MR. VAN DECKER: Okay. The question was I guess I heard comments to the degree of that a 18 19 board certification as long as it's testing in 20 specific areas that we consider knowledge base, that 21 the board does not have to specify to those people 22 sitting for the boards what they needed as far as 23 training and experience to sit there. 24 Was that the comment that I --MR. HENDEE: Not at all the intent. 25

have a very specific set of criteria for eligibility, for board certification. It includes experience, and it includes experience in the range of areas depending upon which board certification process you're sitting for, and it also requires mastery of body of knowledge on which you will be tested.

And we give some general guidelines as to that body of knowledge, but we are not overly explicit because we don't want to be prescriptive in what the person studies.

We're not proposing that that be changed at all. The discussion was focused on whether or not if, in fact, as part of the certification process there is one or a series of examinations that test the candidates in terms of their knowledge in areas that are considered to be important to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in terms of those individuals accepting responsibilities as authorized users, as authorized medical physicists or as radiation safety officers or authorized nuclear pharmacists.

And if the board is actually testing those people, that in fact is a better way of measuring their mastery of body of knowledge than

1 simply hours of training, and I've heard the NRC 2 respond by saying, yes, that would be adequate for a 3 board to be acknowledged as a default pathway to NRC 4 recognition. 5 That's what I've heard. MR. VAN DECKER: In other words then, 6 7 whatever has been written so far as far as hours or training would not be necessary if one were board 8 9 certified, testing the appropriate field of 10 knowledge. That's what I understand. 11 MR. HENDEE: 12 If you look at the --MR. BROSEUS: we're kind of retracking over some ground, but if 13 14 you look at ACMUI's recommendations, I would 15 characterize what they did in certain areas as substituting academic plus experience to the long, 16 17 detailed list that's in what I have called the 18 alternate pathway. 19 Patricia. 20 I just wanted to add but MS. HOLAHAN: 21 assuming that the examination covers all of the 22 things that are here. 23 MR. HENDEE: Yes. 24 MR. VANEK: And so that, I think, gets 25 back to what is in the understanding when we apply

1	for approval. We just basically have to say the
2	examination process will cover these things.
3	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
4	MR. BROSEUS: You think that's an
5	appropriate thing to have in our discussion of
6	supplementary information.
7	MS. WASTLER: Dr. Mauer?
8	MR. MAUER: And I think what I was
9	hearing in the question of competency, I keep
10	looking at the preceptor form. What I understand is
11	that that term will be removed from the preceptor
12	statement and it will just say that the person has
13	completed the required training. There will be no
14	attestation of competency.
15	MR. BROSEUS: Correct.
16	MR. MAUER: Okay.
17	MR. BROSEUS: And that's determined from
18	the Commission.
19	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
20	MR. MAUER: Well, no. The confusion was
21	that I think the ACU I can never say that.
22	MS. HOLAHAN: ACMUI.
23	MR. MAUER: ACMUI had recommended or
24	said that we didn't want to talk about certification
25	of clinical competency, and then the question was if

1 you look at the preceptor statement, it says "is 2 competent to independently function, you know, and follow good radiation safety." 3 4 I just want to be clear that the term 5 "competency," that the preceptor statement is not going to require a statement of competency. 6 7 only require a statement that this candidate has 8 completed the training program. 9 MS. HOLAHAN: And has knowledge to fulfill the duties of the position for which 10 11 certification is sought. That language would be put 12 into the form there. MR. BROSEUS: It's knowledge based. 13 14 MR. MAUER: Yeah. 15 There are some people MR. BROSEUS: around the table who haven't really brought up any 16 17 issues. Rich or Dr. Van Decker, Dr. Sayed, Dr. Ramirez, any comments from you all on these issues? 18 19 I want to make sure everybody has a chance to speak 20 Sandy, did you? 21 MS. WASTLER: I was just going to 22 recognize Dr. Hendee again. He had his card up. 23 Well, I did have my card up MR. HENDEE: 24 because I wanted to raise another issue, and that is as a follow-up to what Alan has brought up having to 25

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1	do with the training.
2	Most individuals
3	MR. BROSEUS: Time out.
4	MR. HENDEE: I'm sorry.
5	MR. BROSEUS: The transcriptionist
6	can't
7	MR. HENDEE: Yeah. The mic is on, but I
8	was this far away from it.
9	I'm Bill Hendee.
10	Many individuals receive their training
11	that would be necessary to be recognized as
12	authorized users or the other authorized categories
13	as part of their education and training program,
14	part of their actual experience in an educational
15	program either as a resident or as a fellow or as a
16	graduate student.
17	Let's just stay with the residents and
18	fellows programs for just a moment. Those programs
19	are by and large all accredited through the
20	accreditation mechanism, and there is a person who
21	is appointed as the program director, program
22	director for this residency program and this medical
23	specialty or for this fellowship program and this
24	medical specialty.
25	And that program director is really

responsible for assuring to the residency review process and to the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education that, in fact, the education and training of these individuals that are in this program are as represented in the description of the program for which that program is accredited.

So the program director is really the responsible individual, and in those situations it's our belief at the American Board of Radiology that that person, that program director is by far the most knowledgeable and most suitable person to sign off on an application to become -- sign off on the attestation statement. Better than an authorized user because an authorized user may be an individual who is working in a particular specialty area, but is not responsible necessarily for the education and training of the individual.

So we would recommend that for individuals who receive their education and training in an accredited program or in a recognized fellowship or residency program, that it be the program director who signs off the attestation statement, and then for individuals who receive their experience and training outside of an

1 accredited program, then it would be appropriate for 2 the authorized user to be the individual signing the 3 preceptor statement. 4 Now, we don't think this is a big deal, 5 but we just think for the NRC's -- I think it makes more sense for the NRC to require the program 6 7 director to sign off for those individuals who were trained while they were residents or fellows. 8 9 MR. BROSEUS: Anybody around the table That's a significant issue. 10 have a comment on that? 11 It's an authorized user versus a program director 12 doing that attestation. MR. HENDEE: For those circumstances. 13 14 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. 15 MS. WASTLER: Dr. Vanek. Actually in the residency 16 MR. VANEK: 17 programs I think that's a very valid point. purely a radiation safety point of view, perhaps the 18 19 medical physicist that teaches it, but the program 20 director does have that responsibility more so than 21 somebody who only taught component of that because 22 as the residents go through at least radiation oncology and os on, they'll have maybe a GU guy and 23 24 a head-neck guy and this and that, all of which can

be an authorized user, but don't have the overall

1	program and responsible for that program.
2	So basically I think it's a very valid
3	point and for residency programs and fellow
4	programs, it would be very pertinent for that to be.
5	MS. WASTLER: Dr. Sayed.
6	MR. SAYED: That's a good point, but I
7	supposed there should be a statement also including
8	the scientists who do not necessarily receive their
9	training in an accredited or a formalized program
10	where there is a program director who could sign off
11	on that.
12	In other words, these people, the
13	diplomates of the ABSNM are not graduates of
14	accredited residency or fellowship programs. So
15	there are no program directors there. The mentors
16	or their supervisors who they would train and work
17	with in the nuclear medicine clinic would sign off.
18	MS. WASTLER: Right. That would be the
19	authorized user.
20	MR. BROSEUS: That would be the
21	authorized user, yeah.
22	MS. WASTLER: Right.
23	MR. SAYED: As long as that
24	clarification or statement is there.
25	MS. WASTLER: Okay. I think we're

1	consistent.
2	MR. SAYED: Okay.
3	MR. BROSEUS: So it really says
4	authorized user or program director.
5	MS. WASTLER: Because what we're
6	hearing, at least what I'm hearing, either
7	authorized user or a program director of an
8	accredited residency program or fellowship program
9	would be the two that you're proposing.
10	MR. VANEK: I don't think it's really an
11	"or" when it comes to a formal residency program.
12	If you're from a formal residency program or
13	fellowship program that has a program director, it
14	should be the program director. If a program
15	director is not applicable or whatever, you know,
16	then an authorized user who happens to be the mentor
17	could do it.
18	MS. WASTLER: Okay. I understand.
19	MR. VANEK: So it's not just an "or"
20	type of thing.
21	MS. WASTLER: Right.
22	MR. VAN DECKER: And the only down side
23	to that is what's the life expectancy of the program
24	directors in the current year, and I can tell you
25	across the board it's not usually real long.

I mean, I guess I would kind of prefer
in a consensus building of saying someone has really
been trained, at least a list of who was involved as
the authorized user, oversight people at that period
of time that they came out; that somebody has really
been personally involved in this person so that we
don't have people trading in and out and we know who
has really been involved in the training process.
But you know I can see why there would
be, you know, some utility to that.
MR. BROSEUS: How can a person go
through a residency program without being under the
supervision of an authorized user?
MR. VANEK: I mean, you can be under the
supervision of an authorized user, but the person
who is responsible for the overall training and to
make sure that they do get all of that training is
the program director, and in an accredited program,
even though there may be a turnover of program
directors, there's always somebody that has to be
the program director if you're going to be
accredited.
MR. BROSEUS: You're not permitted to
allow somebody to use material unless they have
proper training, and that's an authorized user

1 responsibility. 2 MR. VANEK: That's correct. 3 MR. BROSEUS: And so it's kind of going 4 in circles for me. 5 Alan? I was going to say I think 6 MR. MAUER: 7 what you're getting the sense is the way most residency programs work is that the program director 8 is responsible for making sure that the body of 9 10 knowledge that's required is provided to the 11 trainee. So I think it is much more appropriate to 12 the program director to certify that the body of 13 knowledge has it. 14 In terms of the actual -- and in the 15 preceptor form I had questioned this about a year 16 It says the supervisor. There's a supervisor 17 and then there's a preceptor. When residents work in nuclear medicine or in an area where they're 18 using licensed material, that is under the direction 19 of some other supervisor, which may not be the 20 21 program director. 22 So we really need to separate body of 23 knowledge and educational training, which is the

responsibility of the program director in the actual

application of licensed material, which is usually

24

1 under a different supervisor. 2 But what I'm hearing is that the NRC is 3 only looking at the body of knowledge that this 4 person has completed a training program and received a certain body of knowledge, and that is the program 5 director's responsibility. 6 7 If you want to get into certifying adequacy of training in terms of handling and other 8 things, that may be a different individual. 9 10 MS. WASTLER: All right. I'd just like 11 to take a minute. We're a little bit ahead of 12 schedule, and I've been asked if we could take a 13 short break. So if we move our break up a little 14 bit and take a 15-minute break right now, and we'll 15 come back in 15 minutes and start the discussion 16 again. 17 Would that be acceptable? MR. HENDEE: That's fine. 18 When we come 19 back, I have several issues related to specifically 20 radiation safety and authorized medical physicist --21 MS. WASTLER: All right. 22 MR. HENDEE: -- in the rulemaking. 23 we don't want to --24 MS. WASTLER: No, we won't forget. 25 Thank you.

1	MR. BROSEUS: So we'll plan in
2	reassembling by the clock on the wall at 10:25.
3	MS. WASTLER: That's right, 10:25.
4	MR. BROSEUS: Ten, twenty-five.
5	MS. WASTLER: And, again, there's
6	coffee. You go out this door, right across the
7	hall, the NUREG cafe.
8	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went
9	off the record at 10:07 a.m. and went
10	back on the record at 10:27 a.m.)
11	MR. BROSEUS: If we could all
12	reassemble, we're going to resume.
13	We are going to go back on the record.
14	We're resuming after adjourning.
15	I'd like to welcome to the table Howard
16	Dickson. Kathy Pryor was unable to make it, and,
17	Howard, would you identify where you're from and
18	your affiliation and so on?
19	MR. DICKSON: Yes. My name is Howard
20	Dickson. I'm the president of the American Academy
21	of
22	MR. BROSEUS: Wait. Something is not
23	happening.
24	Can you not hear him? Is the red light
25	on?

1 MR. DICKSON: The red button is showing. 2 Can you hear him now? MR. BROSEUS: 3 MR. DICKSON: Can you hear me? Well, 4 maybe we can share. 5 MR. BROSEUS: You can maybe share with Dr. Hendee because I think that mic is not working 6 7 properly. Thanks, Bill 8 Thank you. 9 MR. DICKSON: Once again -- oh, that 10 works -- my name is Howard Dickson. I'm the current 11 president of the American Academy of Health Physics. 12 The American Board of Health Physics is the certifying board within the academy. Kathy Pryor 13 14 was the outgoing chair of that board. 15 The current chair is Ed Bailey. Neither of those individuals were able to make it. 16 17 here sort of in their stead. I certainly didn't want you to get the impression that the American 18 Board of Health Physics was not interested in this 19 20 meeting or did not want to contribute to this 21 meeting. 22 Certainly our certification program is 23 an elderly one, like Dr. Hendee's, and so we're very 24 proud of the tradition and certainly would like to see the Nuclear Regulatory Commission recognize the 25

1 certification process in this particular rule. 2 MR. BROSEUS: Well, we appreciate your stepping forward and volunteering to sit in for 3 4 Kathy. 5 Somebody brought up just a little fine We were talking about wording earlier in my 6 7 presentation, and I think it was Dr. Sayed that indicated that the word "diplomat" is used 8 throughout -- sorry. He said "diplomate" 9 10 throughout the options paper, the SECY paper, and the staff caught that, and we are using the word 11 "diplomate." 12 We may have diplomatic diplomates, but 13 14 we're using "diplomate." 15 (Laughter.) MS. HOLAHAN: I'd like to make a 16 17 clarification from what I said earlier. The board recognition process doesn't recognize number of 18 hours for the American -- no, for the RSO and for 19 the medical physicist, but they do recognize a 20 number of hours for 290 and above. 21 22 And I just wanted to clarify that point, 23 that it was --24 PARTICIPANT: Thank you. 25 MS. HOLAHAN: Okay.

1	MR. BROSEUS: Sandy, did you have?
2	Okay. Somebody pointed out during the
3	break there has been a lot of discussion of the
4	using of the word "competency" in our preceptor
5	statement, and the impression was left with some
6	people that we're going to remove that word from the
7	rule, and that's not the intent because the
8	Commission said, "Don't change the wording of"
9	MR. MAUER: I was just reading
10	MR. BROSEUS: "the preceptor."
11	MR. MAUER: Chairman Meserve's
12	comments here.
13	MR. BROSEUS: However, we are going to
14	clarify in the Statements of Consideration what that
15	means, and it's to fulfill the duties, and that's
16	present in the SRM that came down from the
17	Commission. That's the direction to the staff.
18	MS. WASTLER: We can change the
19	preceptor statement itself, but the word
20	"competency" will remain because of the commission's
21	directive, but we will clarify.
22	MR. MAUER: Sorry. That raises problems
23	with some of the earlier discussion that we had.
24	During the break I was reading Chairman Meserve's
25	comments here, and he clearly says he wants to keep

1 some sort of statement of competency, for lack of 2 another word there. It goes back to the discussion we had 3 4 earlier about whether the program director then is 5 the one who's the most appropriate to sign the preceptor statement or the authorized user. 6 7 If the concern of the Commission is to say that this person has had adequate training and 8 9 has demonstrated the ability to function well as a radiation safety person, the program director in 10 11 terms of the physician's training, does not work 12 with these candidates in terms of handling radioactive materials and in nuclear medicine. 13 14 So we get back to this dichotomy between 15 who should be doing the preceptor statement. The program director can best certify the adequacy of 16 17 the training program and the educational material, but many radiology residents when they rotate to 18 19 nuclear medicine are not under the supervision of 20 the program director, and there's a disconnect 21 there. 22 So I see a problem. 23 Well, I think the problem MR. HENDEE: 24 is the definition of "competency" and how you are

going to define it and how you are going to require

it, and unless you have some insight into this issue that's different from the boards', who have wrestled with this issue for a long, long time and have concluded that really all that you can really measure is mastery of a body of knowledge and its applications. My suggestion to you is that you stay with the wording, but you define competence to be exactly that, mastery of a body of knowledge and its applications, and not try to get into something more subtle that is very hard to evaluate. So I think if you define competency in that way, then it addresses the issue, and you could do that. MR. BROSEUS: Well, I think that we've zeroed in, first of all, in following the SRM, which is having attestations say the candidate has the knowledge to fulfill the duties, and the word "competency" is not there. And it might be useful to expand upon it a little bit using some words like you have suggested in our supplementary information. Some of us can't hear you. PARTICIPANT: Sorry about that. MR. BROSEUS: Are there other comments about this? MR. HENDEE: About this?

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1 MR. BROSEUS: Do you have a new issue? 2 I think we've covered the competency thing now, and I'd like to move on. We need to 3 4 spend some time also on the implementation, but in 5 our schedule we were scheduled to do that around 10:50, and I realize there's some overlap, but do we 6 7 have any other comments about the criteria, that is, 8 the requirements that the board --I think Dr. Hendee had 9 MS. HOLAHAN: indicated before we broke that he had some issues 10 11 that he wanted to bring up. 12 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. So why don't we start 13 MS. HOLAHAN: 14 there? 15 MR. HENDEE: Good. MS. HOLAHAN: And then go forward. 16 17 I had two issues, both of MR. HENDEE: which pertain to who's qualified to be a radiation 18 19 safety officer. The first issue you may be able to 20 put to rest very quickly, and that is the in ACMUI 21 recommendations there were, I think, three or four 22 boards listed as default pathways to becoming 23 recognized by the NRC as a radiation safety officer. 24 They included certification in medical health 25 physics by the American Board of Medical Physics,

1 certification in health physics by the American 2 Board of Health Physics, and certification in 3 radiation protection or something like that by the 4 American Board of Science and Nuclear Medicine. Omitted from that list was the 5 certification board that probably has been 6 7 responsible for more individuals serving as radiation safety officers than the other boards put 8 9 together, and that is the American Board of Radiology and its certification process in 10 11 radiological physics and also in medical nuclear 12 physics. 13 MR. BROSEUS: I think I need to make a 14 clarifying comment right at this point. Excuse me 15 for cutting you off, but the direction in the SRM is not to list in rule text the boards that were listed 16 17 in I'll call Paragraph A in the ACMUI recommendations. 18 19 MR. HENDEE: I understand that. MR. BROSEUS: And so the boards will 20 21 need to meet the criteria that we define in this 22 proposed rule and make application individually, and 23 so it's not predetermined that they're going to be named in the rule. They won't be there. 24 25 MR. HENDEE: That's possible.

1	MR. BROSEUS: And so it may be that, you
2	know, these various boards could come forward with
3	their information and meet the criteria and be
4	ready.
5	MR. HENDEE: You're saying that there's
6	no default pathway to becoming a default pathway.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. HENDEE: That's fine. That's what I
9	thought you might say, which means, you know, it's
10	all up for grabs now, and every board has to now
11	make its case, and that's fine.
12	So now I will go to my next point.
13	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay.
14	MR. HENDEE: But that was an important
15	point to get clarified.
16	My next point has to do with authorized
17	medical physicists because you point out or it was
18	pointed out that one pathway to becoming a radiation
19	safety officer is to be recognized as an authorized
20	medical physicist, and you might be recognized as an
21	authorized medical physicist by being certified, and
22	there are several possibilities there. I understand
23	there's been no default yet.
24	But it's not clear to me if you are an
25	authorized medical physicist, which means that you

are working in radiation oncologic physics, you're in radiation oncology. By the way that those specifications are worded, it's not clear to me what you can be radiation safety officer of because you can be radiation safety officer of similar types of byproduct material and similar applications of those materials, similar to what you are actually responsible for overseeing as an authorized medical physicist.

Well, those sources are typically therapeutic sources, usually sealed sources. So the question is this. Can an authorized medical physicist who is probably a radiation therapy physicist, can that person serve as a radiation safety officer for an institution in which there are uses of unsealed radionuclides in diagnostic medicine, which that individual being a therapy physicist really doesn't have day by day responsibility for, and can he also be responsible for research applications of radionuclides which may be in the unsealed form even though those are not similar types of byproduct material and similar applications to what he deals with in radiation therapy?

That needs to be clarified.

1 MR. BROSEUS: My first answer to that is 2 would that person meet the board certification 3 criteria that we're working on in the proposed rule. 4 If so, yes. 5 Secondly, the alternate pathway still exists, and if a person were listed, you know, if a 6 7 licensee came forward to the NRC or an agreement state and listed their training and experience and 8 it met the criteria in the rule and the alternate 9 10 pathway, the answer would be yes. 11 I think you might be getting at another 12 sort of issue where that person wouldn't have that T&E, and therefore may not be qualified to be an 13 14 RSO. 15 Well, I mean, the issue is MR. HENDEE: the way you have it worded, which is if you are 16 17 recognized by the NRC as an authorized medical physicist, you can then also be recognized as a 18 radiation safety officer for similar -- I'm not 19 20 quoting it exactly -- but for similar types of 21 byproduct material used in similar applications. 22 And I don't know what "similar" means. 23 We need clarification of "similar." 24 MR. BROSEUS: I think this really gets into interpreting the existing rule and it's kind of 25

1	in Q&A space also, question and answer space, but my
2	guess is that if an individual came forward and
3	their only experience were in some narrow area of
4	radiation oncology physics and they didn't have
5	training and experience for a broad medical program
6	to present the extreme case, they probably wouldn't
7	meet the requirements for T&E to be a radiation
8	safety officer.
9	Trish, do you want to go further with
10	that?
11	MS. HOLAHAN: No.
12	MR. BROSEUS: Alan?
13	MR. MAUER: I'd also like to bring up an
14	item which I think requires some clarification. My
15	understanding is that ACMUI has recommended some
16	modifications to the Part 35 training requirements.
17	So that there may be some changes in the training
18	requirements that come out in the final form.
19	MS. HOLAHAN: In the alternate
20	MR. MAUER: Yeah.
21	MS. HOLAHAN: criteria or the
22	alternate pathway?
23	MR. MAUER: Yes.
24	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes, they did.
25	MR. MAUER: Okay. One thing I want to

bring up that's similar, that there's confusion between brachytherapy, sealed sources, unsealed sources in terms of training.

Currently the American Board of Nuclear Medicine is only recognized, and I know that that will change, in terms of meeting requirements for unsealed byproduct material for which a written directive is required for therapy.

There are some new therapies that have come along, particularly TheraSpheres. They were classified by the FDA as brachytherapy devices, but, in fact, they are administered in the way unsealed source material is for therapy.

And candidates or people at least who have trained through the American Board of Nuclear Medicine training program certainly get all of the physics and training requirements to use unsealed source, but because one thing happens to be classified as a brachytherapy device, they would not be qualified to administer them under the brachytherapy requirements.

I can go into the details, and I think that needs to be addressed because training for the use of manual brachytherapy sources excludes and potentially under the new listings would exclude the

1	American Board of Nuclear Medicine.
2	MS. HOLAHAN: So you're saying that it's
3	listed in 490, and
4	MR. MAUER: It's listed under 490 which
5	has training requirements that currently, I think,
6	are met by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine,
7	except for some specific things about removal of
8	sealed sources because most things are administered
9	as an unsealed source.
10	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
11	MR. MAUER: And it's raised problems for
12	those who were certified by the ABNM right now in
13	terms of getting permission to use these unsealed
14	sources.
15	So I would recommend that the term
16	"unsealed" under 35.390 be removed, and it just says
17	training for use of byproduct material and get rid
18	of the word "unsealed" because some things now are
19	considered sealed sources, but are administered as
20	traditionally unsealed sources.
21	Do you follow that?
22	MR. BROSEUS: Well, one thing I recall
23	from back in the days of doing the guidance. It
24	isn't necessarily so that the NRC will consider our
25	source to be a brachytherapy source because it's

1	classified that way by the FDA.
2	MR. MAUER: But that's currently the way
3	it's being handled
4	MR. BROSEUS: Okay. It is?
5	MR. MAUER: Yeah.
6	MR. BROSEUS: I'm not familiar with
7	that.
8	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
9	MR. MAUER: So there's a lot of
10	between sealed and unsealed sources and brachy,
11	those definitions get to be a little blurred.
12	MR. VANEK: You know, for your example
13	though I think one thing might be like a GliaSite
14	with the Iotrex. It's a liquid source that is put
15	into a sealed catheter for treatment.
16	MR. BROSEUS: Okay.
17	MR. VANEK: Leoblastomas.
18	MR. BROSEUS: Right.
19	MR. VANEK: And a clinical perspective
20	in that, it's considered sealed because it's within
21	this catheter and it's removed, and the training and
22	experience for delivering therapeutic doses for
23	something that has also received external beam
24	radiation therapy, I think, are whole different
25	issues.

1 I mean if that's what you're -- one of 2 the things that you're referring to, I don't think that really accomplishes a lot of the stuff 3 4 specifically for that, but I think there's a whole 5 bunch of other issues with that particular one. So anyway, but basically I have to look 6 7 at a lot of ramifications of that. I'm just saying that if 8 MR. MAUER: 9 ACMUI is recommending some changes to the T&E 10 requirements, particularly in the language, maybe we 11 shouldn't be limiting the training requirements of 12 35.390 to unsealed byproduct material but just say byproduct material, which would include those that 13 14 are under 490 now when appropriate. 15 MS. HOLAHAN: We can certainly take that into consideration. 16 17 MS. WASTLER: Dr. Vanek? MR. VANEK: I'd like to go back to just 18 19 a comment that Dr. Hendee was talking about and whether or not, for instance, someone who has as 20 21 boards and therapy physicists could be included as 22 far as an RSO for nuclear medicine or something like 23 that. 24 It brings up an interesting concept 25 because as far as board exams are concerned, you do

1	have your general board before you go into your
2	specialty board so the basics of radiation safety
3	and so on should all be covered within that general
4	part of the board exam.
5	But when you take RSOs and, for
6	instance, our RSO at our university is a Master's
7	level health physicist who does not have training
8	and experience with HDR or a lot of the other
9	isotopes specifically, but does that then disqualify
LO	him from being an RSO?
11	So, you know, having to have that
12	experience, personal experience and training on
13	every single thing within that license could be a
14	very interesting ramification.
15	MS. HOLAHAN: But if you
16	MR. VANEK: That's why I'm trying to get
L7	what you stated there, Bill.
18	MR. HENDEE: It's a question of similar.
19	It's a question of what do you mean by "similar."
20	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah, if he's an RSO for
21	the whole facility
22	MR. VANEK: Yeah, I mean, he's RSO for
23	the whole facility.
24	MS. HOLAHAN: you'd want him to have
25	experience with all of the modalities that you have

there.
MR. BROSEUS: Well, I think also you're
talking about the circumstance if the RSO may have
the training and experience for all modalities, and
a new come comes along, stereotactic, for example,
and he doesn't have experience or even knowledge
about the hazards associated with that. Is he now
disqualified as the RSO for that particular
application?
MR. VANEK: I mean, new modalities is a
whole other issue because they never become new
modalities unless there's somebody that starts using
it and developing it to begin.
MR. BROSEUS: Well, let's not talk about
new modalities. Something he doesn't have
experience with.
MR. VANEK: Correct.
MR. BROSEUS: It hasn't been an
institution before.
MR. VANEK: Correct.
MR. BROSEUS: Then what happens is the
question.
MR. VANEK: Especially when you're
talking about an overall RSO for a large institution

who then has within that institution his personal

1 expert so you could have an RSO of sub-specialty 2 areas, et cetera. 3 But when you're talking about he's the 4 primary RSO for the institution. 5 MR. BROSEUS: I think that that problem existed today independent of the rulemaking we're 6 7 working on. 8 MR. VANEK: Right. 9 MR. BROSEUS: And it's really, well, 10 what would an institution do if this new modality or 11 let's not call it new modality; this new use came in 12 that they had lacking experience for, and when they go forward with a license application, what would 13 14 they tell the agreement state or the NRC was the 15 basis for licensure of that particular application? And there would be a need to demonstrate 16 17 some sort of training experience to be able to license that material. 18 And it raises the issue 19 MR. VANEK: 20 about your having enough RSOs to do what you need. 21 Because I got a little concerned with getting this 22 thing so restrictive that now you have an RSO that's 23 covering 35 institutions and on 35 different little, 24 small community hospital licenses that he may go in 25 once a year or twice a year, is that really

1	providing what an RSO is supposed to do?
2	Do you know what I'm saying?
3	MS. HOLAHAN: Un-huh.
4	MR. VANEK: You know, I get concerned
5	about that because I think that that is negating
6	what you really want an RSO to do.
7	Now, if you had three levels of RSOs,
8	let's say, and you had an RSO-3 and then maybe he
9	had to be looked at by, you know, someone with more
10	experience periodically, like a quarterly basis or
11	something, but to have guys go around covering
12	multiple institutions just because he's the only one
13	that can really meet all of these requirements, I
14	think, is really taking away what you want an RSO to
15	be doing.
16	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah. Well, of course, we
17	always say they can delegate their duties, but they
18	don't delegate the responsibility, and they have to
19	sign something that they're responsible for the
20	facility.
21	MR. BROSEUS: Do we also have input on
22	this particular issue?
23	MR. HENDEE: Well, I think the
24	authorized user can qualify as a radiation safety
25	officer as well, right?

MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.

MR. HENDEE: So I think this is an issue. It's probably a manageable issue, in general. I'm not so concerned about the radiation safety officer not having experience in sophisticated new applications in radiation oncology because I would hope that there would be a therapeutic physicist.

I mean, when you send your license in you've got to demonstrate who is responsible for the use and for the safety of this new device, and in most cases it would be -- certainly in almost all cases it would be an oncology physicist present.

You might want to comment on that.

I think the big problem is the other way, which is you have an institution that has a therapy program with therapy physicists, and the question is can that therapy physicist also serve as a radiation safety officer for nontherapeutic applications.

And I've heard the answer, and I'm happy with the answer, which is if you have the demonstrated experience or training, then you can extrapolate to a wider range of responsibilities in radiation safety.

1	Now, you might want to rebut that. I
2	don't know.
3	MR. VANEK: No. I mean, it gets back
4	down to what the boards are examining in the general
5	part of the board exam, as you know, and I think
6	that has a big key to it because we do have that
7	general portion in the board exams, and then you get
8	into your specialties.
9	MR. BROSEUS: Our agenda calls for
10	talking about implementation before we finish off
11	today.
12	MS. WASTLER: Dr. Mauer, did you have a
13	comment on another issue or was it on
14	implementation? You have got your
15	MR. MAUER: Oh, no. That's still
16	standing from the I'm sorry.
17	MS. WASTLER: Okay. Dr. Sayed.
18	MR. SAYED: I have a follow-up question
19	on what Dr. Hendee stated earlier under 35.50. I
20	understand that the Section A will be removed and
21	will be listed on a Web page. It specifically
22	states
23	MR. BROSEUS: We will list boards on a
24	Web page that meet the criteria.
25	MR. SAYED: The criteria, okay. But

1 within those boards it lists specific specialty 2 Under the new evaluation that you will be 3 implementing and the board will propose to you, will 4 the board be able to add to it the other 5 specialties? For example, here under A-3 it only 6 7 lists radiation protection, but I believe nuclear medicine or medical nuclear physicists are just as 8 qualified and trained to be radiation safety 9 officers as those who sit only for the radiation 10 11 protection specialty of the ABSNM exam. 12 MR. BROSEUS: That's what we were talking about in my answer to Dr. Hendee earlier. 13 14 You know, if a medical physicist or an oncology 15 physicist or whatever meets the requirements, then, you know, for RSO, then they --16 17 MR. SAYED: So that's my intent, is just to clarify this. When the board submits to you all 18 19 of the criteria and you will list those specialties 20 as communicated to you by the board that meet these 21 criteria? 22 MS. HOLAHAN: Yes. Thanks. 23 MR. SAYED: Okay. 24 MR. BROSEUS: And they will be aligned 25 with 50, 51, you know, RSO, medical physicist,

1	nuclear pharmacist, or the areas of use, 190, 290,
2	and so on for an authorized user.
3	Sandy?
4	MS. WASTLER: According to the schedule
5	or to the agenda, at 10:50 we wanted to start
6	discussion or take your comments on the
7	implementation, on the process for board
8	recognition, but before we do that, do we have any
9	last minute clarifications or points on the issues
10	that we've discussed up to this point?
11	MR. BROSEUS: There was one I think Dr.
12	Hendee might address that was the basis for the
13	Canadian board that we talked about. Did you have
14	something to say about that?
15	MR. HENDEE: I think that the way I read
16	this I just saw this this morning. Are you
17	recognizing an accrediting agency rather than a
18	certifying board?
19	I think the Royal College of Canadian
20	Physicians accredits residency programs, does it
21	not?
22	MR. BROSEUS: Yes.
23	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
24	MR. HENDEE: It would not be an
25	individual board. That is not a board that

1	certifies individuals the way the
2	MR. BROSEUS: Correct.
3	MR. HENDEE: that you're talking
4	about recognizing here.
5	MR. BROSEUS: Correct, yeah, yeah. I
6	mean, like this particular board was added to the
7	list, and it is in Subpart J now, for those entities
8	that and I'm going to use terminology kind of
9	loosely here that accredit residency programs.
10	It's not in the area that we're addressing as the
11	bigger part of our rule, a certification board.
12	It's not for the specialty boards to be recognized
13	to be an authorized user or whatever. Okay?
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Well, it's both because
15	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, it is.
16	MS. HOLAHAN: they have the Royal
17	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
18	recognizes the board, and then also a certification
19	specialty.
20	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, for one of the
21	areas. Which area was that?
22	MS. HOLAHAN: Three, ninety.
23	MR. BROSEUS: Three, ninety.
24	MS. HOLAHAN: They list it under A-3.
25	It's specifically listed, and then certifying in B,

1	they list the Royal College of Physicians and
2	Surgeons of Canada, and we want to know if there's a
3	basis to list the Royal College of Physicians and
4	Surgeons of Canada in the rule text.
5	MR. BROSEUS: We'll raise this with
6	ACMUI this afternoon, too, but if there's anybody
7	that has a view on this here.
8	MR. HENDEE: Thirty-five, three, ninety?
9	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
10	MR. HENDEE: I'd have to read that.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay. It's listed
12	elsewhere, but specifically I caught it in 390
13	MR. BROSEUS: Thanks for clarifying it.
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay.
15	MR. BROSEUS: I'm sorry.
16	Well, we can come back to that after we
17	talk about implementation. Shall we move right on
18	into the implementation?
19	MS. WASTLER: Yes.
20	MR. BROSEUS: Because this is an
21	important area, and it's the one where things are a
22	little fuzzier, especially for the working group,
23	and so I briefly outlined the approach of the
24	working group this morning about the processes that
25	we're considering, and please step forward with any

1	comments or recommendations that you have.
2	Alan.
3	MR. MAUER: I guess I'm unclear a little
4	bit when you're talking about implementation. You
5	want suggestions from us as to how things will move
6	forward?
7	MR. BROSEUS: Let me clarify first.
8	MR. MAUER: Subpart J disappears in?
9	MR. BROSEUS: October 2004.
10	MR. MAUER: 2004.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: So the boards are going to
12	have to resubmit to meet the new criteria in the
13	rule.
14	MR. MAUER: Okay, and I had one
15	particular question. I'll just bring it up again
16	because it was one of my goals today, is that the
17	ABNM had submitted a letter and received a letter
18	that it would qualify and would be listed on the Web
19	site.
20	So if that was premature, we need to
21	know that. Will they need to resubmit?
22	And I guess there will be some time
23	line.
24	MS. HOLAHAN: We need to get
25	clarification.

1	MR. MAUER: Yeah, we need clarification
2	on that because I have to go back to the board and
3	say, "Oh, you're going to have to resubmit this
4	whole thing."
5	MS. HOLAHAN: Are you here this
6	afternoon for the ACMUI?
7	MR. MAUER: I will be only for the first
8	hour or two and then I have to leave.
9	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay.
10	MR. MAUER: Do you think it's
11	appropriate to bring it up at that time? It's not
12	the ACMUI that's going to.
13	MS. HOLAHAN: No, no. It's not the
14	ACMUI. I was just thinking of timing.
15	MS. WASTLER: To see if we couldn't get
16	you the answer.
17	MR. MAUER: Oh, yeah, I'll be here.
18	MS. WASTLER: We may not be able to in
19	that time frame.
20	MR. MAUER: But I need to go back to the
21	board in terms of procedures, and do we need to do
22	something.
23	MR. BROSEUS: Give me a copy of the
24	letter.
25	MR. MAUER: Okay.

1 MR. BROSEUS: And we'll make sure that 2 you get an answer back. 3 MR. MAUER: But so then in terms of the 4 implementation question, the boards need to know that as of a certain date, they're going to have to 5 have submitted what materials and what 6 7 documentation? My understanding, and I think this is 8 pretty simple actually, I think the NRC has lain 9 10 down minimum training and education requirements. 11 Basically my understanding is the board just has to 12 say, "We're going to meet all of the training requirements in the alternate pathway, which is the 13 14 minimum requirements, and if we do so, we will 15 receive what people call deemed status. 16 MS. HOLAHAN: And the preceptor 17 statement. MR. MAUER: And the preceptor statement. 18 19 But, again, I would like to see some -- and again, 20 there is a preceptor statement that's on the Web 21 site. That's the one that I downloaded, and I would 22 like -- I think everybody well ahead of time ought 23 to see what the exact wording is. Is it going to 24 say "competence"? Is it going to say "completed the

training program"? Does it say "completed the

1	training program and can function"?
2	We need to know that because you're
3	going to get a lot of feedback from people based
4	upon what that final language looks like.
5	MR. BROSEUS: Well, the competency
6	statement I mean the preceptor statement is not
7	to change. That's a direction from the Commission.
8	So to clarify this as we talked about before
9	MR. MAUER: So what is on the Web site
10	right now is the form that will go into effect?
11	PARTICIPANTS: No.
12	MS. WASTLER: The form we can change.
13	What we can't change is in the preceptor statement.
14	It's to be as written. That was the Commission's
15	statement.
16	But we can clarify what was meant in the
17	Statement of Considerations, and we can change the
18	form so that
19	MS. HOLAHAN: To clarify.
20	MS. WASTLER: to clarify as well what
21	we mean.
22	MR. BROSEUS: Actually you're looking at
23	a Form 313(a). We're talking about the possibility
24	of a new form, Alan, that in other words, looking
25	at the process, what would a board do to get

1	recognized? How would the information be conveyed
2	to the NRC?
3	And one possibility is to invent a new
4	form with check-off boxes or something, you know,
5	that says, you know, "Identify the board contact,"
6	et cetera, and check-off boxes and maybe some
7	supplementary information about how they meet the
8	criteria and the rule. Okay?
9	It's not a 313(a). It would be a new
10	form. This form would probably not change because
11	if you're board certified
12	MR. MAUER: This is the preceptor form
13	right now.
14	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, okay. So you're
15	saying there might be some content in the preceptor
16	form that needs to be changed also.
17	MR. MAUER: Yes.
18	MR. BROSEUS: Okay. Good point.
19	MR. MAUER: Yes.
20	MR. BROSEUS: Okay. Thanks.
21	MR. MAUER: Definitely
22	MR. BROSEUS: It took a while to get
23	into my thick skull.
24	MR. HENDEE: So how much interaction
25	will there be? If a board submits an application,

1	we'd like to do this sooner rather than later,
2	actually, and you compare what's in the application
3	to what you believe is the requirements to be
4	recognized as default pathway, and then you say you
5	will consult with ACMUI if necessary, which is fine.
6	But how much interface is there back
7	with the submitting board? I mean, can we negotiate
8	this? Is there you don't just get the
9	application and then it goes through a process and
10	we either get an answer, yes, you are a deemed
11	pathway or, no, you are not.
12	I presume there is some dialogue that
13	goes on; is that right?
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
15	MR. HENDEE: Especially at the beginning
16	when we are all trying to figure out how to do this.
17	MR. BROSEUS: So staff would logically,
18	if they think something is missing or some
19	insufficiency, go back to the board and identify
20	that and give them a chance to respond.
21	MR. HENDEE: Great. That's wonderful.
22	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah.
23	MR. MAUER: Just to clarify, it's under
24	11(b). The current form says, "The individual named
25	in Item 1 is competent to independently function as

1	an authorized user," and that's the language that I
2	think really needs to be
3	MS. WASTLER: And that's what we've said
4	that we can change, we will be changing.
5	MR. DICKSON: This is Howard Dickson.
6	When do you think this new application
7	might be available for us?
8	MR. BROSEUS: Well, after the rule is
9	final.
10	MR. DICKSON: Okay.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: Well, it's after the
12	MR. DICKSON: Oh, a draft.
13	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
14	MR. DICKSON: I think you want comments
15	probably on that form.
16	MR. BROSEUS: Yes.
17	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
18	MR. DICKSON: And so we would need to
19	have a form to comment on.
20	MS. HOLAHAN: We can get it out with the
21	proposed rule.
22	MS. WASTLER: Were there any other
23	comments on the implementation process or the
24	process that or the issues, reasons for de-listing a
25	board that were presented earlier?

1	MR. MAUER: Well, just some general
2	comments. The trend that I got and in reading some
3	of the Commissioners' comments that you handed out,
4	it really seems like if the boards submit and say,
5	"We're going to meet all of the requirements,"
6	they're going to get approval unless there's
7	something glaring that they've left out, which is
8	kind of hard to imagine because they're just going
9	to send back to you and then hopefully implement
10	through their own processes the training
11	requirements.
12	In terms of de-listing or not
13	certifying, actually the language is that they don't
14	want to examine the boards. They're just going to
15	look at the medical events rate, and I don't know.
16	That seems kind of vague to me.
17	MR. HENDEE: That's an impossible
18	criterion.
19	MR. MAUER: Yeah. To hold a board to
20	what individuals, you know, at different
21	institutions are doing, and medical events, as we
22	all know, can be caused by a myriad of things that
23	may not necessarily reflect even what the authorized
24	user did or did not do.
25	So I think the requirements and how the

1	boards are going to be judged have to somehow be
2	firmed up a little bit more than that.
3	MS. HOLAHAN: Well, that's what we're
4	coming to for advice.
5	MR. MAUER: Oh, okay. You want us to
6	actually tell you how to
7	MS. HOLAHAN: Well, if you have
8	thoughts, you can share them.
9	MS. WASTLER: Concepts or thoughts, if
10	you could share them.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
12	MR. HENDEE: Okay. This is Bill Hendee.
13	I couldn't agree more with Alan on this
14	point. This one requirement that somehow you're
15	going to have some kind of an evaluation of
16	effectiveness of the board's certification process
17	and let that be a criterion with which you decide
18	whether or not to de-list a board I think is setting
19	up an impossible objective for all of the reasons
20	that you can imagine.
21	But it would certainly be a reason to
22	disqualify a board from being listed if, in fact,
23	they don't adhere to the standards that they have
24	proposed to you in being recognized as a board. I
25	think that would certainly be one thing you could

ask.

2.0

I mean, in other words, if they require

-- if the board says you have to have three years of
experience before you can sit for the qualifying
examination or you have to graduate from an
accredited residency or fellowship program before
you can sit for the examination, and then you find
out that they're letting anybody come in whether
they are accredited from an accredited program or
not or whether they have the requisite experience or
not, that would certainly be a reason.

I mean I think you have to hold the boards to the standards that they agree to be held to when they submitted their application process, and that includes if they change their requirements in a substantial fashion.

Because we're always modifying our requirements a little bit here and there just to keep up with the times because new things come into the field. We have to add those.

But if you change the requirements in a substantial manner, then we would be obligated to tell you about that. You would be obligated to review whether or not that causes you any concern.

Those are the kinds of things, I think,

1 that you could hold a board to. You're really 2 holding the board to what it said it would do when 3 it became recognized by the NRC. 4 MR. BROSEUS: I'm a staff member now. 5 How would I evaluate the term "substantial"? 6 MR. HENDEE: I'm sorry? 7 MR. BROSEUS: What does "substantial" What should it mean to the staff member 8 9 evaluating? How would they do that? I think if it has the 10 MR. HENDEE: 11 potential of having an impact on the qualification 12 of individuals to serve in the capacities for which you are recognizing that board as giving deemed 13 14 So, for example, the fact that we decide in status. 15 radiation oncology that people who are declared authorized users must have experience in a new area 16 would be something that you might want to know 17 about, and we would do that. 18 On the other hand, if we decide that 19 20 we're going to make some minor change, it might not I understand that it's a subjective term, but 21 22 it would certainly seem to me that anything that would have an impact on the qualifications of those 23 24 individuals to serve in the capacity for which

you're recognizing the board as giving it deemed

1 status would be how I would define "substantial." 2 And I would also add, if I MS. HOLAHAN: 3 may, that only in the areas of radiation safety. 4 MR. HENDEE: Right. 5 MS. HOLAHAN: Not in clinical 6 competency. 7 MR. HENDEE: Exactly. I was going to comment 8 MR. MAUER: 9 I think you need to go beyond just the submission of what the board says. 10 I'm sort of from 11 Missouri. Show me. 12 As Dr. Hendee mentioned, the boards go through -- there is a quality control through the 13 14 ACGME were there are site visits of the programs, 15 where inspectors go in and actually collect data to show that the program directors are providing the 16 17 appropriate educational material and training. And I think if you wanted a way to 18 19 actually see that the boards were doing what they 20 would say, you would require some annual or some 21 review process to show that the programs have been 22 inspected by the board, that they're meeting the 23 training requirements similar to what the boards, 24 most of them, are imposing upon themselves right now 25 to make sure that the programs are performing

1	adequately.
2	And that requires some form of on-site
3	inspection.
4	MS. HOLAHAN: And do you think we could
5	do that through ACGME or some other
6	MR. MAUER: Some similar mechanism,
7	yeah. Every board goes through a review process
8	that their training programs meet their
9	requirements, and those training requirements are
10	documented by a site visit, and it's reported back
11	through the ACGME process.
12	MR. BROSEUS: Does that include
13	examination areas of radiation safety?
14	MR. MAUER: That includes everything.
15	You know, when the site visitors go, they so through
16	and the program directors have to provide
17	documentation, list the hours, the lectures, who
18	gave the lectures, the time, and they're going so
19	far as requiring attendance records.
20	Now, I'm not sure that you want to get
21	into it to that level, but you would want to have
22	some mechanism for making sure that that kind of
23	review process is taking place.
24	MS. HOLAHAN: Having been through one, I
25	understand.

MR. MAUER: Yes, right.

MR. VAN DECKER: The only comment I was going to make is I think that there's some utility to that, but I think we need to recognize that a lot of those site visits are more for the clinical side of things beyond just the radiation safety, and so obviously if that's a piece of it, that would help you, but there may be other instances where people are just attesting to radiation safety that are not the clinical portions of the program, and so there may be a variety of ways to do that.

But I agree with Dr. Hendee. I think that, you know, outcome stuff would be great, but it would be difficult to do, and I think that the real goal is to be sure that everyone is fulfilling the minimum requirements across the board so that there's one standard of care across everyone who's involved in the field.

I think that the sticky part of this actually becomes, you know, always the fear that people are going to start going their own ways, and things will kind of look a little different across the field, and if you de-list somebody, what does that mean to those people who were certified at the time that the board was an acceptable form of doing

1 what they do? Are they now -- have to have a time 2 part on -- you know. 3 Hopefully this is all abstract because 4 we hope we never come to anything like that, I'm 5 sure, across the table, but you could have a situation where you have people who have an old SIR 6 7 certificate and now their board is no longer recognized and what do they do from there. 8 9 are issues. 10 MR. BROSEUS: Let me address that 11 because that did come up in our working group. Can 12 you hear me okay over there? Yeah, because the possibility exists, 13 14 and one of the things that we plan in the working 15 group is to include some information in the implementation and list that in our supplementary 16 17 information to deal with that particular topic. It's also why -- underlies additional 18 information the working group feels should be on the 19 20 Web site, which is how long is a board certification 21 good for, you know. 22 But we plan to look specifically at the 23 circumstance of an individual. It's certified when 24 a board is in good standing, and they shouldn't be 25 left out in the cold if the process was good at one

1 time. 2 This raises an MR. VAN DECKER: interesting question of recertification of boards 3 4 the same way we do. 5 MR. BROSEUS: Well, that's it, you know. MR. HENDEE: I want to exercise a word 6 of caution here. I think the American Board of 7 Radiology is probably not different from most boards 8 in that the board certifies individuals to be sure 9 that they have mastery of a body of knowledge and 10 11 they have knowledge of the clinical utilizations of 12 that body of knowledge for the welfare of patients. And the board admits into its 13 14 certification process graduates of accredited 15 training programs, residencies, fellowships, or medical physics training programs. 16 17 Certification, the boards certify and another agency or other agencies accredit the 18 19 training programs, educational programs, and that's done through the ACGME, and under the ACGME, that's 20 the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical 21 22 Education. That is a multi-organizational sponsored 23 council. It stands independently. 24 And then under that, there are many

residency review committees, one for each medical

1 specialty. The residency review committees review 2 the residencies and the fellowships in order to accredit them. 3 4 The board does not get involved in 5 judging or reviewing or examining the educational That's done by the residency review 6 programs. 7 committee under the ACGME. That's a separate 8 process. 9 So we take the word of those processes and accepting candidates into the board exam, but we 10 11 don't independently verify the education and 12 That's not our role. training. If, and I think this would be foolish, 13 14 but if the NRC decided that it wanted to actually go 15 in and evaluate the education and training, you would then have to work with the ACGME and the 16 residency review committees, not with the boards 17 because we don't do that. 18 The education and training is separate 19 20 from the board's certification process, and I think 21 you can't hold the boards to the responsibility that 22 they are somehow verifying that what they understand is being done is being done. 23 24 We depend on the ACGME and the residency

review committees to take care of that.

1	MR. VAN DECKER: Which is an argument
2	for authorized user over program director.
3	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. Aside from that
4	point, I don't see anything that's in the proposed -
5	_
6	MR. HENDEE: No, there's not.
7	MR. BROSEUS: stuff and so on. So I
8	don't
9	MR. HENDEE: This was responding to the
10	discussion.
11	MR. BROSEUS: Okay. More comments on
12	implementation, de-listing?
13	One of the things that the Commission
14	pointed out was something they called due process,
15	which makes the lawyers' hair stand on end, but we
16	need to make sure that if a board is to be de-
17	listed, that there's a procedure there, and the
18	working group has worked through something that we
19	think is pretty good, offers boards opportunity to
20	come back and so on to consult with ACMUI and bring
21	this information to the Commission, not just
22	summarily take them off the list.
23	MS. HOLAHAN: But what I'm hearing you
24	say, and I hope I'm not speaking for anybody in
25	narticular but you think of review process as

1	probably the best way rather than review of medical
2	events. Okay.
3	MR. HENDEE: Why set yourself up with an
4	impossible criterion to satisfy.
5	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
6	MR. HENDEE: I did have another
7	question. It's on a different issue slightly. Is
8	that okay?
9	MS. HOLAHAN: Un-huh.
10	MR. HENDEE: I'm still a little
11	confused. It's actually in Part 35 as it currently
12	exists. Maybe you can help me with this. I know
13	you're going to extrapolate it, but it's the 70
14	years of experience, 70 years of education before
15	you can become recognized as an authorized user or
16	as an authorized
17	MR. BROSEUS: Well, no, seven years is
18	the recentness of training.
19	MR. HENDEE: Yeah, recentness of
20	training. Who does that pertain to and what do you
21	mean by "training" and "recentness of training"?
22	Can you just clarify that?
23	MR. BROSEUS: Suppose somebody got board
24	certified eight years ago, and that's what they used
25	as their basis for wanting to be an RSO. If they

1	didn't have training and experience that kept them
2	up along the way, they don't qualify.
3	MS. HOLAHAN: Or worked in the field.
4	MR. HENDEE: Of course, you recognize
5	that at least from the Board of Radiology's point of
6	view, and the other boards can comment, our
7	recertification process is on a ten-year cycle.
8	But I think what you're saying is that
9	if you're an authorize user, you are by definition
10	gaining experience and training. So you would meet
11	that seven years' requirement.
12	So how do you not meet it? You stop
13	practicing for several years?
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
15	MR. HENDEE: And then you come back?
16	MS. HOLAHAN: Un-huh.
17	MR. HENDEE: And then you would need to
18	have within the last seven years some additional
19	education and experience.
20	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
21	MR. HENDEE: And what would that what
22	would constitute that? Just some CME?
23	MS. HOLAHAN: I haven't checked.
24	MR. BROSEUS: What does a board require?
25	MS. HOLAHAN: No, I'd have to check.

1 MR. BROSEUS: To maintain certification. 2 That's part of it, too, really. 3 MS. HOLAHAN: Well --4 MR. MAUER: It would seem to me that you 5 would have to redo the minimum training requirements all over again. 6 7 MR. BROSEUS: Okay. Yeah, the problem here is I 8 MR. HENDEE: 9 think the answer would be, yeah, we've got a maintenance of certification process underway now, 10 11 but it's on a ten-year cycle, and yours is on a 12 seven-year cycle. I think the only problem here is the difference in the cycles. 13 14 I mean if you had it at ten years --15 MR. VANEK: I don't know. I think if, for instance, you know, years ago I was RSO on a 16 17 broad scope license. Well, now I've been doing radiation, just strictly radiation oncology for a 18 while. 19 So if I came back and said now I was to 20 21 be RSO on a broad scope license again, does that 22 meet the seven years or is that -- I mean I've been 23 still active, but it's just that I've not 24 specialized primarily in radiation oncology. 25 that mean I'm not --

1	MR. HENDEE: We're all kind of guessing
2	as to what it means. We're looking to you to help
3	us under
4	MR. VANEK: Right, right, and I'm trying
5	to throw out another example on that seven years.
6	MR. BROSEUS: That's kind of a Q&A for
7	the existing rule really as how would one evaluate
8	the training and experience. What does it take to
9	be and it varies between authorized user,
10	radiation safety officer, et cetera, because the
11	American Board of Health Physics certification is
12	good for four year, physicians for ten years.
13	Is it a real issue?
14	MR. HENDEE: It's only
15	MR. MAUER: Doesn't the language say
16	"training and experience or equivalent experience"?
17	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
18	MR. MAUER: It says "equivalent." So it
19	gives a lot of flexibility, and that's well, I
20	think the way it's worded is adequate.
21	MR. BROSEUS: Okay.
22	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay. Sally?
23	MR. BROSEUS: Come to the mic.
24	This is Sally Merchant from NRC's Office
25	of Enforcement.

1 MS. MERCHANT: Is this turned on? 2 I would only comment that that's 3 unchanged from the previous, and it's very, very 4 seldom that we look at training and experience for 5 an applicant to be an authorized user where recentness of training even comes in as a question. 6 7 In the past when that has happened, it has to be reviewed on an individual basis, and we've 8 most frequently taken to the ACMUI and said, "Here's 9 Dr. So-and-so. Here's what he has been doing the 10 11 last seven years. Doesn't quite meet. What do you think?" 12 13 And they generally come up with, well, 14 if he does, depending on the individual, this, this, 15 and this, then he will meet. So it's something that the staff generally -- it's not within their 16 17 expertise for each individual physician who -- I don't know if I'm being clear. 18 He obviously doesn't meet. 19 20 licensing reviewer can't just put him on, but they 21 also would not make some sort of decision because 22 it's not within our expertise to say that physician 23 X should then do this, this, and this, and we think 24 he would meet.

We do take it to the advisory or have

1	taken it the advisory committee in the past, and
2	there has never been an issue about it. I mean,
3	this is not new.
4	MR. HENDEE: I'm very happy with that
5	answer. I didn't understand it then. I understand
6	it better now. I'm perfectly happy with the answer.
7	MS. HOLAHAN: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. BROSEUS: Do you think we're ready
9	to open it up for public
10	MS. WASTLER: I was going to suggest
11	MR. BROSEUS: One more.
12	MR. VAN DECKER: I only want to say one
13	last thing here. I just want to make sure that we
14	just touch base on it, and that's agreement state
15	recognition. I guess there's nothing that we've
16	said here that has kind of changed with our beliefs
17	we're rolling into this, that we would have one
18	standard of care across the United States of America
19	at a certain point in time with agreement state
20	acceptance of some of this.
21	MR. BROSEUS: Let me state it a
22	different way. The training and experiential
23	requirements and so on and correct me if I say it
24	incorrectly are Category B.
25	MS. HOLAHAN: Compatibility B.

1 MR. BROSEUS: Compatibility B, yeah. 2 And so we're not changing that, what 3 they're held to, the states. Okay? 4 Now, states may implement somewhat 5 differently, okay, but they can't change the basic 6 standard. 7 And I think we mentioned a little bit more about this before you came in, Dr. Van Decker, 8 9 and that is, you know, now in the rule agreement states may list or recognize boards, and there's no 10 11 change to that. 12 The working group was also looking at tying de-listing primarily back to the state that 13 14 listed. That's something that you may want to think 15 about, but you know, if a state recognizes a board, we're thinking about, you know, having the primarily 16 17 responsibility for maintaining, so to speak, the listing be with the agreement state, and also to 18 19 list on the Web site the state that recognized the 20 board. 21 Yeah, Howard. 22 MR. DICKSON: Just one other thing. 23 just don't feel like we've covered the maintenance aspect quite adequately. I'm not sure what you're 24

25

looking for there.

1	I understand that you would expect the
2	boards to make an initial application, but it looks
3	like you're expecting some continual dialogue with
4	the board with regard to any change in the
5	requirements for certification.
6	Now, I realize those are slowly evolving
7	kinds of things for the most part. So there
8	wouldn't be a lot of communication, but is there
9	going to be some obligation on the board's part to
10	reveal any changes to the NRC which may happen ten
11	years down the road?
12	MR. BROSEUS: Well, that's one of the
13	things we talked about earlier, and that we would
14	see it as being a responsibility of the boards to
15	notify the Commission if
16	MS. HOLAHAN: If there are substantive
17	changes.
18	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah, for substantive
19	changes in their process.
20	MR. DICKSON: What would the penalties
21	be if they did not?
22	PARTICIPANT: De-listing.
23	MR. BROSEUS: Well, then I would
24	MR. DICKSON: Would they be de-listed?
25	MR. BROSEUS: No, no. Then the staff

1	would have to deal with it on an individual case.
2	MR. DICKSON: Well, I'm thinking that
3	there are certainly minor changes that do occur,
4	like passing point determinations. I'm not sure
5	that you
6	MS. HOLAHAN: That, yes.
7	MR. DICKSON: would be particularly
8	interested in those kinds of changes.
9	MR. VAN DECKER: I suspect if you took
10	your radiation safety questions off your test.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: Yes.
12	MS. WASTLER: That might create a
13	problem.
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Yeah.
15	MR. MAUER: It's rare that the boards
16	would be changing things. Usually it's adding
17	things, if anything, but as long as they continue to
18	meet the minimum training requirements, it wouldn't
19	I assume you'd have to inform the NRC.
20	MR. BROSEUS: And require preceptor
21	statements
22	MR. MAUER: And require preceptor, but
23	any so it may be that the language that you use
24	in specifying that would make clear that changes in
25	the board training program

1	MS. WASTLER: You can add all you want.
2	MR. MAUER: You can add as long as you
3	don't change the core requirements for the T&E that
4	are required by the NRC and the preceptor statement.
5	MS. WASTLER: Well, those are very
6	specific words that I think might be appropriate.
7	No?
8	You're shaking your head.
9	MR. BROSEUS: You talked about what the
10	board's process is in the training area.
11	MR. HENDEE: Did you write them down?
12	MR. BROSEUS: Well, we'll have them in
13	the transcript.
14	I'll bet they're in your testimony for
15	this afternoon. No?
16	Okay. We'll go back and look at, you
17	know, what people said here.
18	MS. WASTLER: Unless there are some
19	additional points the boards at the table would like
20	to discuss, I think it would be a good time to open
21	it up to questions from the audience.
22	I'd just ask that when you come to the
23	mic you please identify yourself for the
24	transcriptionist.
25	MS. FAIROBENT: I'm Lynne Fairobent.

1 I'm the Director of Federal Programs for the American College of Radiology, and I'll give you my 2 3 card afterwards. 4 There's a couple of things that I think 5 do need clarifying that perhaps weren't brought out in the discussion earlier. 6 7 First, just by way of clarification on your recentness of training discussion, there is a 8 9 response in the Statements of Consideration on page 20294 of the April 24th publication of the final 10 11 rule that addresses this, and in fact, it does say that these would be referred back to ACMUI on a 12 case-by-case basis as necessary. 13 14 So there is, has been deliberation on 15 that issue. The other thing i would like to get some 16 17 clarification on is recognizing the fact that the agreement states have an additional three years to 18 19 promulgate their compatible regulations with NRC, I 20 find it a little hard to imagine that an agreement 21 state would, in fact, be the first one to recognize 22 a board that NRC has not already reviewed and 23 determined whether recognized status should be 24 granted.

I think that it would be helpful in the

discussion on the rule, especially on the implementation criteria, to have language included that addresses if a board is recognized by NRC. If this is correct, then there is no need to apply to a specific agreement state to obtain recognized status by that state or vice versa.

If for some reason a board applies to let's just say the State of Texas first for recognized status, and Texas grants recognized status, there then is no reason to apply to the other 31 agreement states and/or NRC for recognized status.

I think that that would be helpful to have that clarification in there, and along with that there may be some reason to consider the case that if a board applies to NRC for initial deemed status and is denied, what happens if they then apply to an agreement state and are accepted, or is that even an option?

For example, so if NC has denied deemed status and rather than the board coming back and working with NRC goes to the State of Texas and Texas finds their process acceptable and grants deemed status, I don't know if we're getting into a potential area. Hopefully that would never happen,

1 but in looking at all of the previous statements of 2 consideration and responses to comment, I have not seen discussion on those items, and I think that 3 4 that might be very helpful as you're refining the 5 implementation criteria for review and approval of board status. 6 7 And the only other thing I would ask is in looking at de-listing criteria is to consider 8 there has to have been some criteria used over the 9 multitude of years when the original Part 35 and 10 11 Subpart J was in existence, and although the boards 12 were hard wired in, I can't imagine that there hadn't been consideration given to what would happen 13 14 if a hard wired board no longer should be hard 15 wired. And I would just think that if there is 16 history on that, that that should be reflective in 17 how one goes forward in a de-listing process. 18 19 MS. WASTLER: Okay. Thank you. 20 MR. BROSEUS: Thanks, Lynne. 21 Thank you very much. MS. WASTLER: 22 will consider those. I'm Bill Uffelman, 23 MR. UFFELMAN: 24 General Counsel and Director of Public Affairs in 25 the Society of Nuclear Medicine. You have my card.

I guess following on my 29 years'
experience of drafting regulations and laws, Part
356 is a toughie, and I guess a couple of comments.

And Dr. Mauer raised the issue, and you responded. One of the things that I think you ought to give some consideration to in this or make some forward thinking how we're going to deal with it in the future is that the reality between unsealed source and sealed source is more a reality of the route of administration rather than whether, in fact, it was deemed to be a sealed source in the case of a SIRSphere or TheraSphere, and as you said, the unsealed material that, in fact, is administered as if it was a traditional sealed source.

Whether that means there needs to be a point three-something or other that says that physicians who are trained in this route of administration, you know, can, in fact, be qualified to use these materials or something, there ought to be a way to, in fact, you know, spell out in the rule that there are people who are, in fact, qualified to do things that don't fit exactly in the .390, .490 breakdown that you have established.

There's a space in between, if you will, that both, in fact, can cross into.

Going back to the de-listing, I'm not sure and maybe I missed it somewhere, who initiates the de-listing process. Can, in fact, there be a complaining witness, if you will, that writes you and says, "I've noticed that people who are going through a program" -- and perhaps it's -- you know, one of the issues I have is that -- and let's step away from the board. Let's just talk about an alternate process, the B process, if you will, as it is in most of these.

Whether in fact there's a preceptor out there who is signing off on people, you know, we have the training program du jour, if you will, that somebody said, you know, "I can make money doing this," and they're doing it, and they are, in fact, signing off as a preceptor.

Who, how do you identify an individual who perhaps is abusing the system that, as former counsel of Medical Malpractice Study Commission of the State of Indiana, you know, it may not be malpractice, but there's something fishy, you know, going on, and you perhaps need to, whether it's in the rule or, God forbid, guidance that you spell out, how, in fact, that process -- you know, that there are a list of people who are deemed to not be

1 qualified to sign off on certain activities and 2 individuals. MR. BROSEUS: Do you have a suggestion? 3 4 MR. UFFELMAN: What the process would 5 be? MR. BROSEUS: For identifying these 6 7 people. 8 MR. UFFELMAN: These people? 9 MR. BROSEUS: Yeah. You said don't put 10 them in the rule and don't put them in quidance. 11 What would you do? 12 Well, I'm saying it could MR. UFFELMAN: be in the rule, but I don't see lots of words in the 13 14 rule about de-listing, but you, in fact, should 15 have a provision that a method for complaining, for a complaint to, in fact, be filed, and it puts it 16 17 into due process; that an individual who is acting as a preceptor under, you know -- pick a number --18 19 50, 290, 390, that they, in fact, are not qualified, 20 and then you would have to have a hearing process by 21 which you would determine whether, in fact. 22 And that then may mean that they get referred back to their appropriate -- you know, how 23 did they become a preceptor? Did they get it by 24 25 You know, do you go back to their original

1	board that certified them and have them de-listed?
2	You know, you'd have to think about all
3	of the train that that entails, but there ought to
4	be a process that there are people who can't do
5	this.
6	I think those would probably you
7	know, you've discussed and highlighted and cussed
8	and all of this. I think you're doing a good job,
9	and I commend you for that.
10	MR. BROSEUS: Thanks.
11	MS. HOLAHAN: Thank you very much.
12	Those are very good
13	MR. BROSEUS: Great comments, yeah.
14	MS. HOLAHAN: Great comments. Thank
15	you.
16	MR. BROSEUS: Yeah.
17	MR. HEVEZI: Hi. I'm Jim Hevezi,
18	representing the American Society of Therapeutic
19	Radiology and Oncology, and I'd just like to make a
20	couple of comments.
21	With Dr. Uffelman and Dr. Mauer,
22	radiation oncologists are also part and parcel of
23	the users of some of these unsealed sources. There
24	are a lot coming into the fray now with monoclonal
25	antibodies and the like.

Either specialty if they have the required training can use these to help patients, and they probably come from a different direction, but nonetheless, I think the comments made are appropriate in terms of allowing either/or or both to use these radionuclides.

The second comment concerning the radiation safety aspects of new technologies Dr.

Vanek and Dr. Hendee addressed, and I'd like to support that. Being a radiation oncology medical physicist, we have a radiation safety officer that oversees all of the compliance that we as practitioners need to adhere to during any particular procedure.

For example, high dose brachytherapy.

Certainly the radiation safety officer can't do what we do in the planning and administration with the radiation oncologist for patient care, but he or she can insure that we're complying with all of the rules and regulations that in Texas -- we're an agreement state -- that Texas has set out for us.

And so even new technologies, and as

Roger mentioned, new compliance issues will come to

the surface as these new technologies get

implemented, and the radiation safety officer will

1	have to insure that they institution and the
2	practitioners are complying with those issues.
3	That's my comments.
4	MS. WASTLER: Thank you very much.
5	Are there any other comments?
6	(No response.)
7	MR. BROSEUS: If there are no other
8	comments, there's one member of the working group
9	who joined us midway through. Ron Zelac over here
10	is with our Materials Safety and Inspection Branch,
11	and I'd like to recognize his contributions to the
12	working group.
13	They're actually our client. At
14	Rulemaking and Guidance, we write the rules, and we
15	have clients, and they are the ones that execute
16	these things, including the implementation.
17	Sandy, I want to go ahead and wind up.
18	MS. WASTLER: Well, unless there are
19	further comments.
20	MR. BROSEUS: I want to express my
21	gratitude to all of you for the time you've taken to
22	think about these issues, to come here and give your
23	considered opinions, and know that we are going to
24	work to do the best we can to give you a good rule.
25	MS. HOLAHAN: I'd just like to say,

1	again, my thank you, and if you think about anything
2	on the way home, we'd appreciate your comments by
3	May 30th.
4	MR. HENDEE: Well, can we respond by
5	expressing our appreciation for your openness today?
6	We're all trying to accomplish the same thing here,
7	working together, and I think this has been a good
8	meeting, and I think you have certainly clarified a
9	lot of issues.
10	I think you've made it possible for us
11	to work with you and function with you to get this
12	rulemaking going.
13	So we appreciate very much the open
14	atmosphere in which we've had this discussion.
15	MS. HOLAHAN: Thank you very much.
16	MR. HENDEE: Thank you.
17	MR. BROSEUS: If there are no further
18	questions or comments, we're adjourned.
19	(Whereupon, at 11:36 a.m., the meeting
20	was concluded.)
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